RATES OF ADVERTISING

All advertisements for less than 3 months 1c cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice by letter, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
☞ Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J' M'D. SHARPE..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1;69:tf

W. C. SCHAEFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq.. 23apr1y

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. April 1:69

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1. '69.,

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

B E Griffith Imayer

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1869. VOL. 42: NO 31

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

ITEMS.

SOMEBODY figures up Commodore Vanderbilt's wealth at $100,000,000.

THE corner stone of the new State Lunatic Hospital will be laid at Danville, on Thursday. August 26th, by Governor Geary.

THE finest cottage erected at Newport during the past year is that of Mrs. George Francis Train, who herself superintended its construction and plans.

IDLEWILD—once the abode of Willis—is now sadly neglected. The property has passed into the hands of Mr. George, of Newburg, who purchased it for thirty thousand dollars.

IT is rumored among railway men that the war between trunk lines on freight transportation, will end this week. Many canal boats have hauled off, as the railways are carrying grain between Buffalo and New York cheaper than the canals.

THE manner in which the railway kings contrive to use the courts of New York in furtherance of their respective ends, goes far to sustain the imputation that Judges are becoming at least quite as purchasable as legislators.

BULWER is now seldom seen in the House of Lords. He is an old man, looks gone, as if his day was done. He has quit writing, come down from the clouds of romance, and walks the plain old earth "gloomy and unhappy."

DEMOCRATIC newspapers in Iowa are in a ludicrous position. They have a candidate, and are disputing about the spelling of his name. The gentleman's own testimony is rejected, on the ground that "he doesn't know."

IT WILL gratify all good citizens to learn that "the Administration is substantially a unit upon all political questions, foreign and domestic, and that all statements and insinuations that the President and a portion of his advisers are seriously at variance, has no foundation in fact."

THE gentlemen of society at Saratoga are epitomized as follows: Greatest lion, General Sheridan; luckiest man, John G. Saxe; ladies' favorite, Ensign Mason; most *distingue*, W. R. Travers; dances the most, Sheridan; best dressed, Charles Leland; politest, Joe, of the Clarendon.

"FIRST-CLASS tickets from New York to San Francisco, $150; second class, $70. A palace car will leave to-night to go to Sacramento without change. Extra charge for double berth and double seat, $22." This standing announcement is now placarded in front of the Broadway ticket offices.

THE railway-freight quarrel at New York is ended by agreement among the lines. Its profit to the general public forbade the idea of its continuance. Another quarrel, from which the public derives no special benefit, is going on more vigorously than ever. This is for the control of the far Western connections of the Missouri River, to which end all the trunk-line corporations are active buyers of the leading stocks from Toledo westward.

FOUR Buffalo editors, not at all satisfied with the troubles incident to newspaper life, recently determined to enjoy a balloon excursion. In a short time they landed in the top of the tallest pine tree on Rock Robbie, the highest spur of the Alleghenies, near Kinzna, Warren county, Pa. They stayed all night in the tree, no doubt highly relishing being rocked to sleep by the wind. Eventually they reached *terra firma*, resolved never more to stir beyond their editorial sanctum.

A WOMAN named Mrs. Gifford, living in the northern part of Marion county, Iowa, died on Saturday, from the effects of fright at the eclipse. She had no knowledge of its approach, and was alone at the time it came on, with the exception of a child four weeks old. Terrified at the sight, she seized her child and fled to a neighbor's, a mile distant. When she reached there her reason was gone. A doctor near by was called, who pronounced her incurable. She lingered along till Saturday, when she died, without her reason having returned.

SOME time ago the North was startled with the livid account of a "negro riot" in Mobile, the reporter kindly intimating, although not in plain words, that it would have been far better had a few more negroes been shot. This riot turns out to have been a deliberate massacre of unoffending colored men by white rowdies. The colored people were peaceably celebrating the election of their Congressional candidate, when the signal shot was fired by a white ruffian, and the bloody work began, the whites firing indiscriminately upon the blacks, with the result already stated.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.—Eighteen years ago (August 13th, 1851,) forty Americans, members of the ill-fated Lopez expedition, were publicly executed by shooting in the city of Havana. After they were shot, they were dragged by the feet by negroes, and then left to the mob, who stripped them of their clothes, mutilated their bodies, and indulged in the most frantic demonstrations of delight. Their crime was seeking to achieve the independence of Cuba; and there is no doubt that the Spaniards long to glut their revenge in the same way on Cespedes and his followers. Fortunately however, they will never have this opportunity.

GOOD EXAMPLES.—A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that Commodore Vanderbilt' daughter has actually condescended to teach her daughter to mend stockings. There is no doubt that the lady in question is a woman of good sense, who is aware that riches are particulary liable to take wings and fly away from American holders, but where the wonderful condescension comes in, remarks the Cincinnati *Gazette*, we cannot see. Every male member of the royal house of Prussia is obliged to learn a trade, that he may be able to support himself should want overtake him; Queen Victoria's daughters are said to be proficient in all departments of housekeeping. In the eyes of those silly females whose idea of happiness is concentrated in the possession and profuse expenditure of money, all knowledge of the kitchen and the needle may seem vulgar, but every sensible person must know that it is just as becoming in a man to boast of his entire unacquaintance with business and manly pursuits as for a woman to affect contempt for and ignorance of the duties of her peculiar sphere. It would be well if those who are astonished at the homely industry of the Vanderbilts would learn a practical lesson from their example.

Poetry.

THE YOUNGER SISTER.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

As one who held herself a part
Of all she saw, and let her heart
Against the household bosom lean,
Upon the motley-braided mat
Our youngest and our dearest sat,
Lifting her large, sweet, asking eyes,
Now bathed within the fadeless green
And holy peace of Paradise.
Or, looking from some heavenly hill,
Or from the shade of saintly palms,
Or silver reach of river calms,
Do those large eyes behold me still?
With me one little year ago:
The chill weight of the winter snow
For months upon her grave has lain;
And now, when summer south winds blow
And brier and harebell bloom again,
I tread the pleasant paths we trod,
I see the violet-sprinkled sod
Whereon she leaned, too frail and weak
The hillside flowers she loved to seek,
Yet following me where'er I went,
With dark eyes full of love's content.
The birds are glad; the brier-rose fills
The air with sweetness; all the hills
Stretch green to June's unclouded sky:
But still I wait with ear and eye
For something gone which should be nigh,
A loss in all familiar things,
In flower that blooms and bird that sings.
And yet, dear heart! remembering thee,
Am I not richer than of old?
Safe in thy immortality,
What change can reach the wealth I hold?
What chance can mar the pearl and gold
Thy love hath left in trust with me?
And while in life's late afternoon,
Where cool and long the shadows grow,
I walk to meet the night that soon
Shall shape and shadow overflow,
I cannot feel that thou art far,
Since near at hand the angels are;
And when the sunset gates unbar,
Shall I not see thee waiting staud,
And, white against the evening star,
The welcoming of thy beckoning hand?

—*Snow-Bound.*

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW SCHOLAR.

'What a piece of vulgarity she is!' said Mary Williamson, with an expression of extreme disgust, as she glanced at the new pupil. 'A calico dress on, and not even French—nothing but an American print! And made in such a dowdy style, too!'

'And I believe that is a cotton net on her hair,' said Julia Moore.

'Yes, and that is not the worst of it. Her mother is a seamstress, and lives over a store!' added Helen Price. 'I think it a shame for Miss Thomas to admit such girls to her school. My mother sent me here because she heard it was a very select school. I shouldn't wonder if she should take me away immediately.'

Well, one thing is certain, I shall never take any notice of the low creature,' said Mary.

'Nor I, you may be sure. I shall feel contaminated by her presence,' said Julia. 'I think poor people ought to go to free schools.'

At this moment the bell rang, and the girls went to their places. Julia, having to pass the desk of the new pupil, whose name was Annie Duncan, haughtily turned her head and drew her silk skirt around her, that it might not touch the 'American Print.'

Annie naturally felt a little embarrassed among so many strangers, and had not left her seat during recess. She had been looking around, however, and had observed the girls whispering. By their frequent glances toward herself she knew she was the object of their remarks; and the expression of their faces told her that she had not made an agreeable impression upon them. She noticed their fine dresses and stylish appearance, and a blush covered her face for a moment as she glanced at her own plain attire and contrasted it with theirs.'

'Oh! why does mother insist upon my coming to this school?' she asked herself. 'These girls will despise me for my poverty. I cannot endure their scorn. *Why* are we so poor and they so rich?' Tears came to her eyes; but she quickly brushed them away as she remembered the lessons of independence and true dignity that her mother had endeavored to instill into the minds of her children. 'I'm ashamed of myself for indulging such thoughts for a moment,' she said mentally. 'I would not have anybody know they ever entered my mind. I really did not know that I could be so foolish. I know that dress does not make a lady; and that, even if we are poor, we can be refined, good and intelligent—and I mean to be all. I knew before I came that I should have this trial, and I determined to bear it bravely; *and I will.* So Annie Duncan, all you have to do, in future, is to attend to your lessons, improve every advantage you possibly can obtain, and prepare for the work you have marked out for yourself. You are not here to make the acquaintance of or to please those young ladies. It matters not what their opinion of you is, if you do nothing to merit their scorn; so now, once for all, good-bye to such folly.'

Annie had formed a plan which, as she did not tell, we will. But, in order that her motives for making it may be understood, it will be necessary to know something of the past and present circumstances of the family.

Her mother was the daughter of a merchant, one of the richest men in New York at the time of her marriage. She had made what her father and her friends generally, called a brilliant match. Mr. Duncan was wealthy, talented and very much in love with her. She loved him for what she supposed him to be. For some years all went prosperously with them; but the husband's dissipated habits, of which the wife knew nothing before marriage, gradually increased. It is not necessary to follow him closely in his career. It is enough for our purpose to know that, when Annie was nearly ready to graduate, her father was a ruined man; broken in health, and bankrupt in business. The fortune left Mrs. D. by her father had gone with that of her husband. Suddenly, at last, Mrs. Duncan found herself a widow, with four children to support, without money or friends to aid her. Those whom she had regarded as friends in her prosperous days had not followed her in her misfortunes.

Until her father's death, Annie had been sent to the best schools, and had faithfully improved every opportunity, in order to realize her strong desire to be a thoroughly educated woman. She had talent, energy and industry, and the tenderest love for her mother and little brothers and sisters, to stimulate her to the necessary labor. Her 'plan' was to qualify herself for teaching, that she might support her mother and educate the younger ones.

After paying the funeral expenses, and moving into 'apartments,' a very few dollars remained in Mrs. Duncan's purse. She thought at first of taking Annie from school, and placing her in a store. But, after due deliberation, she decided that a good education would enable her daughter to earn a living hereafter in a way more congenial to her tastes; and she resolved to make every effort possible to continue her at school. In order to do so, it was necessary to find situations for her two boys, and to earn money herself by her needle. With the aid of her sewing machine and the boy's wages, she managed with the strictest economy to eke out a meagre living for them all.

It was hard for Annie to see her mother toiling as she did, early and late. Nothing but the hope of being able to repay to her by her own labors, as soon as her school education should be completed, made her patiently endure the trial.

Miss Thomas had been poor when Mrs. Duncan was rich. It was a return for many favors that she had insisted upon Annie sharing the superior advantages her school afforded.

Helen Price's indignation increased the more as she thought of her insulted gentility. She gave expression to it that evening, when telling her mother of the 'poor new pupil.'

'Is it possible,' asked Mrs. Price, 'that Miss Thomas has done such an improper thing? Well, if she is going to teach the plebian classes, I shall certainly send you where your associations will be of a more aristocratic kind. We may be sorry for the poor; bu it is not proper that we should show our sympathy by associating with them. We must not endanger our social position by doing so. What would the Mortimores and Ashburtons say if they knew of this!'

'Nonsense!' was Mr. Price's exclamation, that night, after hearing the news which his wife had intended should shock him as it had herself. 'What harm is that going to do to Helen? The child has too many absurd notions. She must be told of her origin, to bring a little common sense into her head. This young lady may have been the daughter of a rich man. You surely have lived in New York long enough to know that fortunes are often made and lost in a day; and that some of the handsomest houses of the city are occupied by the most vulgar people—snobs and upstarts. Perhaps this *plebian*, as you call her, is as worthy as we considered ourselves when we belonged to the same class.

'Mr. Price! how horrible you are,' exclaimed his wife. 'How *can* you ever *allude* to such an unpleasant subject? I would not for the world have you destroy Helen's happiness by telling her anything of our early life. I have always carefully kept it from her.'

'Well, now, I have been of the opinion for a long time that it would do Miss Helen good to know that I was a poor mechanic and you a tailoress in our young days. I see no reason why I should be ashamed of the fact; and, if you are, the sooner you get rid of such ridiculous folly the better. For I can assure you that one more venture like that I have lately made will speedily reduce us to our former condition.'

Mrs. Price began to weep. 'How *can* you be so cruel? 'Tis very hard, after all my struggles for gentility, cutting old friends, and just getting settled up town, and firmly established in the most refined and elegant circles, to be twitted about former poverty, and threatened with coming disgrace.'

An account of Miss Thomas' shocking disregard for the patrician sensibilities of her pupils was also given that evening by Julia Monroe to her mother, with a liberal use of such adjectives as 'vulgar,' 'dowdy,' and 'low born.'

'I am mortified, my daughter, to hear such expressions from your lips,' replied Mrs. Monroe, after listening patiently to Julia's excited account. 'When will you learn that true gentility is not in the purse, but in the mind and heart? If these are the notions you are getting from your present companions, I shall regret that I ever sent you to Miss Thomas' school. I have told you many times that nothing in this country is more uncertain than wealth. A family may be in one generation rich; in the next, poor. I recall at this moment the misfortunes of a very dear friend of your father's and mine. If it had not been for the kindness of her father, your parents would have lost all the wealth they inherited, and would now be among the class you so wickedly despise. Annie Duncan was—'

'Why, that is the name of this girl,' interrupted Julia.

'May it not be possible,' asked Mrs. Monroe, turning to her husband, who had put down his paper at the mention of the name, 'that is our old friend. whom we lost sight of when we were in Europe?'

'I hope it may be,' he replied. 'We must look into the matter immediately, Julia; and, if it should be the daughter of my old friend and benefactor, she must not be poor any longer. Money will never repay the debt I owe Mr. Rallston; and I shall be most happy to be able to make some return to his daughter. Poor Annie! Reared in luxury, beautiful, graceful, truly accomplished and good as she was, she must not want for means while we have abundance. Annie Duncan a seamstress! *Can* it be possible? Her marriage was very unfortunate. I heard of her miserable husband's death; and, when I went to see her in her former elegant home, I found that the house and furniture had passed into the hands of creditors, and that she had disappeared, no one could tell me where.'

'I will get her address in the morning from Miss Thomas,' said Mrs. Monroe, 'and drive around with some sewing. It it proves to be a stranger, that will afford an excuse for calling. I am really very impatient to know all about it.'

Julia listened to this conversation with unutterable dismay. She hoped the 'poor creature,' whose presence she had declared contamination, would prove to be a total stranger to her family. What would her fashionable acquaintances say! And the girls who had heard her speak as she had done that morning!

The next morning Mrs. Monroe's carriage drew up at a store on the 6th avenue. Mrs. M. alighted, rang the bell for the 4th floor, and was soon seated in the neat little parlor with her old friend.

It is unnecessary to describe the interview. It was long; for there was much to be told and much to be heard, and traces of tears might have been seen on the faces of both ladies when they separated. The work left in the carriage was not alluded to. Mrs. M. went home full of joy at her success, to help her husband devise some plan by which Mrs. Duncan could be assisted, without seeming to place her under any obligation.

Mr. Rallston had paid a large amount for Mr. Monroe, when the latter had been, as it seemed to himself, hopelessly involved; for which he refused to receive, afterward, more than the principal. The interest was now estimated and found to be a large sum—more than sufficient for the support of Mrs. Duncan's family until Annie's education should be finished. A check for the amount was made out and sent to Mrs. D., as 'a debt due her father, and to which she the only heir was entitled to.' She never knew how the debt was contracted, but received it gratefully, without the least wound to her pride or delicacy.

In a short time Annie Duncan's worth became known to her fellow pupils, while her superior scholarship and ladylike deportment made them admire and love her.

Helen Price was taken from school by her shoddy mother, and placed where no plebian—that is, according to her definition of the term—world be received. Away from her influence, Julia felt the deepest mortification for her unkind judgment and silly prejudices, and never after allowed herself to estimate persons by any outside or merely adventitious circumstances.

Annie graduated with the highest honors. The 'apartments' were exchanged for a good house in a desirable part of the city; and through the recommendations of Miss Thomas and the Monroes, a profitable school was commenced. The brothers were educated according to Annie's 'plan,' and made good and useful men. Annie and Julia became devoted friends.

After teaching a few years, Annie Duncan became the wife of a most estimable and talented lawyer. She left the care of the school to her mother and sister. After traveling abroad for a time with her husband, they returned to an elegant home, presented them by his father.

Mr. Price made one more unsuccessful venture, that wrecked his fortune and made him a discouraged and broken down merchant. Mrs. Price kept boarders for a while; but, failing in that, she and Helen were obliged to resort to tailoring. Mr. Price succeeded in getting a clerkship in a wholesale establishment. By means of his salary, and the wife's and daughter's earnings, they made a comfortable living down town.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Dreams—The Democracy Adopt the Suggestion of their Leading Papers, and Attempt to Bury Dead Issues—What was left of the Organization after the Completion of the Work.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,
May 8, 1869.

I notise in an evenin paper wich I got hold uv last nite (it come wrapped around a new bonnit wich Mirandy Pogram, received from Lousiville), that Vallandygum's organ, and in fact most uv the Democratic papers uv the North, had decided that the only hope for the Democracy is to bury the dead past, throw overboard the lumber, clear the decks for ackshen, and go in to win.

Before I had finisht reading the extracks, I fell into a most profound sleep, the words uv the text. "Let us bury the dead past," being forcibly fixed in my mind. Sleepin I dreamed ez I alluz do.

In my vission I found myself standin in front uv an immense buildin wich hed been erected for the purpose of holdin a Democratic Nashnel Convenshin into. Over the arch way which served as an entrance wuz this inscripshen, "Nothin succeed like success—anything for success." Ez I felt that I hev a rite to participate in enything Democratic, I entered the buildin, and interdoosin myself to the Kentucky delegashen, observed the proceedins. A committee had been appinted on "the condishen and prospex uv the Democratic party," and that committee wuz jest reportin. They informed the convenshen that Democracy wuz in decidedly a bad way, and that they saw but one way out of the politikle wildernis in wich they hed bin wanderin for eight long yeers like second Isrealites, without the manna to live unto wich the first hed, and that way wuz to bury the dead past, and throw overboard the dead weights that hed fettered the Democrasy and prevented em from winnin the heats which they so much desired.

"Amen?" shouted Vallandygum aloud, addin in an undertone, "That'll kill Pendleton."

"Amen!" shouted Pendleton, addin in a whisper to one uv his guard which accompanied him to Noo York, "That kills off Vallandygum."

And each uv the leaders hollered "Amen!" feelin that the ackshen killed off everybody else. "It is well!" sed the chairman. "Now lets get at this work uv burying the dead past ez soon ez possible, for the Lord knows ther's enough of it to do. And when its all done the Democracy, releeved and strengthened, will go on conkerin and to conker."

A hearse wuz drawd up afore the chairman's desk, who called out in a stentorian voice, "What shall we commence on?"

"Free trade may be counted as a heft part of the dead past," remarkt a delegate from Pennsylvany.

"Hustle it in!" yelled the Convenshen, and it was accordinly hustled.

"We may ez well be buried with it," sed the Noo York importin Dimocrats, and they composed theirselves beside it, and the hearse pulled out.

"The Virginna resolooshens!" sung out the chairman, and forthwith, Garrett Davis and his followers remarkt that ef them resolooshens wuz a part uv the dead past, they must be countid in ez dead pasters also, and sendin their regrets to their constitoocents, they composed their limbs for burial, and the hearse loaded with the fearful weight rolled out.

"States rites!" sung out the chairman, and forthwith all uv the party knowd more portikelery as Conservative Copperheads laid down without murmur to be liftid in with it. It took a large number uv hearses to carry this load, and the takin uv em out thinned the convenshen terribly.

"Secession!" wuz the next call made by the chairman, and immejitly all the Knites uv the Golden Circle. and the Sons uv Liberty uv the North, and nine-tenths uv the Southern delegates, fell prostrate with their hands up to be tied, and their eyes closed to hev pennies put onto em.

"Slavery!" sung out the chairman, and to wunst there wuz a sound like the rushin uv many waters. Down went full half uv wat wuz left uv the Convenshun, and a long time consoomed in pickin uv em up and loadin em in.

"Repoodeashen!" wuz the next call, and without a sigh the delegates from Southern Illinoy, Injeany and Ohio went down, and wuz loaded.

"Class Suffrage!" remarkt the chairman nervously, for the Convenshun wuz gettin fearfully thin, and with a groan two thirds of wat wuz left wuz huddled into the hearses wich went out slowly.

"Now!" sed the chairman, "let the lumber, the dead weights, them whose presence in our party makes it a stench in the nostrils uv the Amerikin people, let them be buried that we may hev nothin in our ranks objectionable.

And immejitly the drivers uv the hearses precipitated themselves upon Vallandygum, Voorhees, Fernandy Wood, Pendleton Hoffman, Frank Peerce, and all uv that class, which by the way wuz all that remained.

The chairman looked at me wolfishly, and I glowered at him.

"Sir!" sed he: "I must carry yoo out and bury yoo, and then——

"And then wat?" sed I.

"And then I spose I must commit sooiside, ez I voted for all them which we hev burried, and for all the principles we hev this day condemned. I spose I too am a dead weight."

And he went for me, but durin the struggle, wich ensood I awoke.

The dream wuz only a dream, and I wuz glad that it wuz so. It's all very well to talk uv burying dead ishoos, and so on, but sposin we undertake that Herculian task, wat follows? Troo, we hev bin reglerly bustid on distinctive Democratic ishoos, but when we throw em overboard wat is left uv us?" In what respeck do we differ from the Ablishnists? Ef we knock out uv the Democratic creed the assertion that the nigger is a babboon, wat is to prevent us from goin over to Wendell Phillips and embracin Fred. Douglass? Ef we count States rights and secestion and sich, dead ishoos, and hist em out uv our platform, wherein do we differ from the blood thirsty wretches who drenched the country with gore? Ef we deny the divine rite uv repoodiashen, do we not to wunst bow our necks to the bond holders and become the grinders of the faces uv the Dimocrisy wich pay taxes? And if we bury them wich hev made theirselves obnoxyous to Ablishnists by advocatin all their doctrines, in what pertikeler do we differ from Ablishnists theirselves who hev bin trying to bury them for the past twelve years? And ez when we cut out uv our creed all that is trooly and distinctly Democratic we hev no creed left, so when we bury all uv them wich hev held to these creeds do we bury the Democratic party?

The idea, however it may look theoretically, won't do to practis. We must still hold together, trustin to the folly uv our adversaries rather than to our own strength. Suthin will turn up sometime to let us out, ev we hev faith and kin endoor long enuff. So mote it be.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster.)

HOW IT LOOKS TO A CHINAMAN.

The mandarin in Burlingame's troup who writes up the manners and customs of the various countries for the Chinese archives, has given the Paris correspondent of the London *Post* a translation of his last letter. In it he speaks of the table habits of the Paris barbarians. "We have dined," he says, "at their tables, where the stomach is expected to receive with pleasure some thirty different objects of food, and perhaps ten different liquids. The French and other foreigners eat until they feel very uncomfortable, and require much medicine drugs, as may be seen by the many chemists' shops of the city. They have the same capacity as our pigs. Had you been here the other night, and observed how those people rudely scrambled for food at the supper table when we gave our fete. They put their hands violently on the dishes and disputed with each other most roughly." In telling about Burlingame's ball he writes: "Oh! if you had seen the women at our ball! They came half undressed; that is to say, the upper part of the body was wholly exposed, but they are jealous of showing their feet, and seem to desire to hide the floor also, as each woman drags about with her a long robe, on which it is not etiquette to place your shoe. Their eyes are painted round, (not all of them) and they use coloring for the lips, and pearl powder for various exposed sections of the frame. They purchase the hair of the dead, and artists work it into various designs; then the women put it on their heads with flowers; and yet they are not a dirty people. The high caste women are allowed every license. At our fete they were clasped round the waist by men they knew not, and danced with painful vigor, for it was hot."

THE LAW OF TRUE MARRIAGE.

Wherever man pays reverence to woman—wherever any man feels the influence of any woman, purifying, chastening, abashing, strengthening him against temptation, leading him from evil, administering to his self-respect, medicining his weariness, peopling his solitude, winning him from his sordid prizes; enlivening his monotonous days with mirth, or fancy, or wit, flashing Heaven upon his earth, and mellowing it all for spiritual fertility—there is the element of marriage. Wherever woman pays reverence to man—wherever any woman rejoices in the strength of any man, feel's it to be God's agent, upholding her weakness, confirming her purpose, and crowning her power; whenever he reveals himself to her, just, upright, inflexible, yet tolerating, merciful, benignant, not unruffled, perhaps, but not overcome by the world's turbulence, and responding to all her gentleness, his feet on the earth, his head among the stars, helping her to hold her soul steadfast in right, to stand firm against the encroachments of frivolity, vanity, impatience, fatigue and discouragement, helping to preserve her energy, to consolidate her thought, to utilize her benevolence, and illume her life—there is the essence of marriage. Its love is founded on respect, and increases self-respect, at the very moment of merging self into another. Its love is mutual, equally giving and receiving at every instant of its action. There is neither dependence nor independence, but inter dependence. Years cannot weaken the bonds, distance cannot sunder them. It is a love which vanquishes the grave, and transfigures death itself into life.—*Gail Hamilton.*

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JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

TRIALS OF A COUNTRY CLERGYMAN.

A young parson thus feelingly describes his bachelor experience in the first village in which he settled after entering the ministry. Old ladies gave me tracts and tormented me in every possible way. One gave me cough lozenges because a fly got down my throat in church; another sent me her late husband's goloshes to wear when I went out on wet evenings, (the late husband's feet were about five inches long.) A third sent a wonderful kind of India rubber bag, which she said could be applied wherever a chill was felt. Not till my sister came to stay with me did I know that hot water ought to be put into the creature before using; I had thought it a sort of mat to lay over my feet, and very useless of its kind. A Miss Thompson was the most disagreeable of the old maids. She actually one day ran her fingers under my collar to see if I wore flannel. During the year I was at Littleback, I had thirteen pairs of slippers, twenty-five sermon cases and three smoking caps worked for me. One young lady embroidered my initials on a handkerchief in shiny looking black thread. My sister says it was done in hair; and perhaps that accounts for Miss Rudge being so offended when I said I thought Lester's red marking cotton as good as any other.

Three young ladies declared that I had trifled with their affections; two, on the contrary affirmed that they had rejected me; while the village school mistress assured the rector that I had tried to press her hand. I certainly never had such hard work as while at Littleback. I played at least three hundred games of croquet, went to an archery meeting every week, and at any spare moment I was liable to be sent for by Miss Anna Phelps to practice an Italian duet. I bore my trials with christian fortitude, till one morning the rector sent for me and said that my conduct disgraced my profession. I took the hint, and at the end of one year and three months my career at Littleback was over. The young ladies cried when I went; they said I was "such a darling." Now, I ask my impartial reader whether it was not hard that I should be blamed for the ladies of Littleback? My life is blighted, and all that is left of me is thirteen pairs of slippers, twenty-five sermon cases, three smoking caps, one handkerchief marked "T. G.," and a bad character from my late employer.

DAUGHTERS.

What shall they do? inquires a good matron. "What shall daughters do?" Our answer is prompt, pithy and pertinet, and perhaps, the matron may say, laconic. It is this: *Learn the art of housekeeping*, the art of arts, too often one of the lost arts with all who have the most remote idea of the notion of marrying, which it is fair to presume most daughters have, judging from observation, not less than the topics of conversation most common, with girls, whether by the fireside, on the street, at school, in the shop, sewingroom or factory; in fact, with many it seems to be the all-in-all—looking out, by the way, too many of them, alas! for somebody green enough to marry them for the luxury of supporting them in idleness, a luxury that too many young men, alas! and some who are older, have seen and felt the folly of, while others are learning wisdom from noting many

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1869

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY, of Cumberland Co.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS, Allegheny Co.

DISTRICT TICKET.

SENATOR,
G. SHANNON MULLIN,
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,
J. H. LONGENECKER, Esq.
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Esq., of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,
WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Bedford Twp.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES FINK, of Hopewell Twp.

POOR DIRECTOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL, of Colerain Twp.

CORONER,
DR. A. S. SMITH, of St. Clairsville Bor.

AUDITOR,
JOHN P. WILLIAMS, of South Woodbery Twp.

THE SENATORSHIP.

The Republican Senatorial Conference will have met and nominated a candidate for the Senate ere this number of our paper reaches most of our readers, but not before some at least will have seen it. We have already expressed our views on this subject, and without desiring to say aught against either of the estimable gentlemen nominated by our sister counties, we cannot refrain from again expressing our decided conviction that of the three gentlemen named Capt. G. S. Mullin will add most strength to our ticket. A fierce fight is to be made all over the State and with Packer's millions to back them no means fair or foul will be left untried to defeat us. In fact it is well known that a desperate effort is to be made to carry this district. For this purpose any amount of money will be used and the facilities offered by the construction of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad through Somerset county and the western part of this county will not be left unused. Capt. Mullin is a lifelong Republican, an intelligent and enterprising citizen, a worthy representative of our farming community, a man of the most sterling integrity and withal served as a soldier in putting down the rebellion. Having nobly done his share in putting down the rebels, it is highly appropriate that he should now be delegated to give them allies a drubbing. Give us Captain Mullin as a candidate and we think we will be warranted in promising that he will leave Bedford county at least two hundred ahead of his ticket. We claim to be the soldier's friends, let a soldier's claims be recognized and great strength will be added to our ticket, and we will at the same time send a man to the Senate of whom the district will have cause to be proud. We never did believe in mere local claims to important offices, but at all times have favored the best and strongest man. It is the true policy and there is no better time than the present for putting it in practice.

WHY DON'T THEY POINT TO THEIR OWN DEEDS?

It is quite amusing to see with what care copperheads avoid reference to their own record. When they charge Republicans with extravagance, they never refer to copperhead economy. If they charge Geary's or any other Republican State administration with lack of economy, they always forget to refer to the fact, that Democrats heaped a debt of $40,000,000 upon the State and taxed every foot of land, and left both debt and taxes a legacy to the Republican party in 1860. They also forget to say that while they charge us with extravagance, we have removed taxes from every foot of land in the State and paid off $20,000,000 of the State debt in less than ten years beside paying heavy war expenses to put down a copperhead rebellion. When they charge Lincoln or Grant's administration with want of economy, they forget to say that under Buchanan's Democratic administration after years of peace and plenty they handed over to Lincoln's administration a bankrupt Treasury, with credit so low that it could not borrow a dollar of money in the money markets of the world, and that now after a terrible war and with a heavy debt, under Republican administration the credit of our country is second to none in the civilized world. When they talk of Republican corruption or extravagance they forget to tell that the last Democratic Secretary of the Interior stole all the funds of his Department and the last Democratic Secretary of the Navy carried nearly all our navy over to the rebels; they forget also to tell that under Andy Johnson for three years after the close of the war the public debt increased even with the most enormous taxes and that with greatly lessened taxes a Republican administration has been reducing and paying off the debt at the rate of TEN MILLIONS per month. Why don't they give both sides. Such statistics would be highly edifying to Democratic readers. Let us have the whole truth. There's richness in the Democratic side that ought not to be suppressed.

MONOPOLIES.

The people of Pennsylvania have been for years contending against railroad monopolies. Now the copperheads have the brazen impudence to ask the people to place over them one of the wealthiest and most unscrupulous of these monopolists in the person of Asa Packer. Monopolies and monopolists are dangerous. They strive to control legislation for their own selfish purposes without regard to the welfare of the people. Packer is a chief among both coal and rail road monopolists. Will the people trust their vital interests to such a man? Are they prepared to surrender themselves slaves to rich monopolists? The chief pride of our Republican government is that it distributes wealth more equally among all the people, so that few are very rich and few are very poor. Great wealth of single individuals creates aristocracies, which are the bane of all governments. Do the people wish to encourage such a state of things by placing a man in the gubernatorial chair only because he is a rich, proud, aristocratic monopolist? If so then they should support Packer. But if they wish to preserve our republican simplicity and equality let them beware of placing any such purse proud aristocrat in power.

THE DENT MOVEMENT A FAILURE.—Judge Dent is likely to come to political grief. Advices at Washington, from Mississippi, are to the effect that the leading Democrat's now decline to support Dent for Governor, and say that as he has failed to obtain the support of the administration, they intend to nominate a straight Democratic ticket. This ends the Dent gubernatorial fiasco.

PACKER vs PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania has to day no worse enemies than the Anthracite coal operators of which Asa Packer is one of the chief. The coal strikes are instigated by the operators and railroad men for the purpose of putting exorbitant profits in their own pockets, to the oppression of the poor and the prejudice of every Pennsylvania interest outside of anthracite coal. The effect of this course on the part of the coal operators and railroad managers is to arouse a furious cry all over the country against the protective tariff that in a few years has so wonderfully stimulated manufacturing enterprise all over the country. Asa Packer in this case is doubly guilty, being almost exclusive owner of one of the most important coal carrying roads, and an extensive operator in anthracite coal. Forgetful of common decency and regardless of the wants of the poor in the cities or the prosperity of his adopted state he has but one object in view, to heap still higher his millions of hoarded gold at the expense of the poor and needy and to the great injury of the industrial interests of the state of Pennsylvania. The anthracite coal men are exciting the most bitter feeling all over the country against Pennsylvania by their inordinate greed. They have exclusive control of the anthracite trade. They are a set of unscupulous monopolist and they are levying tribute upon the whole country to fill their already overflowing coffers. Of these greedy cormorants Asa Packer is the head and chief. Unsatisfied with his $20,000,000 he is eager to increase it at the expense of every laboring man in the country. His greed of gold would sacrifice every interest of his fellowmen and especially of the laboring poor. The rememberance of his unceremonious dipping in the canal by his oppressed and infuriated employes seems to have no effect upon his supreme selfishness. He only compromised with them to extend his robbery of the poor and needy over a wider circle. Railroad and coal monopolists have but little sympathy with the men out of whose hard labor they coin their gold. Packer combines the worst features of both.

COPPERHEADS for REPUDIATION.

Repudiation is becoming the watchword of copperheads the whole country over. Brick Pomeroy who engineered Packer's nomination openly declares for repudiation. Pendleton the Copperhead candidate for Governor of Ohio is an outspoken advocate of repudiation. Emerson Etheridge, a copperhead leader in Tennessee, and Andrew Johnson, rival copperhead candidates for the U. S. Senate are both repudiationists. In fact the whole copperhead party including all the Southern rebels are in favor of repudiation. Are our people prepared to repudiate the war debt? Are they prepared to turn the widows and orphans of the men, who gave their lives for the Union, penniless upon the cold charities of the world? Are they prepared to deny the pittance of a pension to the maimed and crippled heroes still among us? If not, then they are not prepared for repudiation. Repudiation means not only the withholding of pensions from the maimed and crippled soldiers of the Union and the widows and orphans of our immortal heroes who died for their country, but it means, the robbing of thousands of charitable trusts whose funds are invested in government bonds, the robbing of churches, colleges, schools, savings banks and every class of institutions that have invested their funds in the public securities for safe keeping. It means general bankruptcy over the whole country. This is the Copperhead programme. It means distress and disaster almost equal to the rebellion itself, also a democratic legacy. Every vote cast for Packer or any other copperhead candidate is a vote for repudiation. Repudiation is national dishonesty and national disgrace. Let no honest man commit himself to any such scheme of robbery. Vote for Geary, economy and honest payment of debts both state and national.

ELECTION OF TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Section 15th of the Registry law reads as follows:

"Section 15. All elections for city, ward, borough, township and election officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all the provisions of the laws regulating the election of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the persons elected to such offices at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessor or assistant assessor shall be held under this act, until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy."

All township officers, except assessors and assistant assessors, who would otherwise have been chosen next spring, must be elected at the October election. The Republicans in the various townships will see to it and have their regular township tickets made out in due time.

We point with very decided satisfaction to the great reduction made on the State debt since the induction of Governor Geary into office. But the work has not ended. In another column our readers will observe an advertisement of the State Sinking Fund Commissioners announcing that sealed bids will be received up to October 1st, 1869, for the redemption of ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the State loan yet to mature. Is this not flattering to the present administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth? Do the people want to change from the close economy and marked honesty which make conspicuous the present Administration, to the plundering policy and reckless extravagance in all departments of the State Government which will follow the election of Mr. Packer as Governor?—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

$20,000,000.00.—It is a well established fact that at the outbreak of the Rebellion, when an effort was made to raise the *three months* men, Asa Packer, Esq., contributed *fifty dollars* to that purpose. So far as we can learn, this was his first and *last* contribution, to carry on the war, for his name is not found among the contributors to the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, those noble Institutions for the support and comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers. He did, however, give his check for $20,000.00 to aid in the election of Seymour and Blair. Many a poor widow gave her only son, her main support at home, to suppress the Rebellion. How does that contrast with the miserable pittance given by this contracted *millionaire.*—*Berks and Schuylkill Journal.*

THE copperheads have nominated Pendleton for Governor of Ohio, an outspoken repudiationist. In Tennessee Emerson Etheridge one of their leaders is openly advocating repudiation of the State debt incurred in putting down the rebellion and keeping Tennessee in the Union. Repudiation means robbing soldier's widows and orphans of their pensions.

WITH all the copperhead cry of taxes, they forget to say that our taxes both State and national are levied to pay debts contracted by Democrats or to put down a Democratic rebellion. We divine the future by a careful study of the past. The past of Democracy gives but little evidence of any hope for it in the future.

THE whole copperhead press of the State is following the Harrisburg *Patriot* in trying to ferret out some short-coming in the State finances. Thus far they have signally failed to make a decent show of figures that could be substantiated from the record. We would suggest that it would be more to the point if they would set themselves to figure up how much it cost the State to pay the expense of putting down the rebellion. This is to be charged directly to the copperhead party. But for this Democratic rebellion Republican economy would have entirely freed the State from debt before this time. In spite of the immense war tax imposed upon the state by the rebellion, a very large reduction has been made in the actual debt and the tax upon real estate totally abolished. Such things were never known under a copperhead administration.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S financial policy needs no better recommendation than the fact that U. S. bonds and gold are nearer the same value to day than they have been since the beginning of the rebellion. Gold closed at 1,30½ on Saturday and U. S. sixes 1881 were quoted at 1,23½ on the same day, a difference of only 8 cents. Why don't our copperhead friends call the special attention of their readers to this fact? It would be a very appropriate comment on the financial resolution of their platform, especially if the additional fact were stated that under the last Democratic administration Government bonds were worth nothing, and could not be sold at all in foreign markets.

OUR copperhead cotemporary would do well to explain how it comes that a Democratic administration in Bedford county has been levying and collecting a tax on land for two or three years after the tax upon real estate has been abolished all over the State by a Republican administration. Bedford county needs a change in her administration very badly and there is no better time than now to make it. The election of Dibert, Lingenfelter, Diehl, Phillips and Fink, would do a great deal toward bringing about a more economical administration of Bedford county finances.

THE Democracy of Philadelphia are evidently preparing the way for a "back down" on the "nigger" question. Last week their City Convention met to revise the standing rules of the party, and after discussion the word "white" was stricken from the draft of their new party constitution by a decided vote. The Democracy of Adams are a little slow on this question, and have determined once more to go into the campaign as a "white man's party."—*Adams Star and Sentinel.*

THE revenue derived from the income tax is about $23,000,000 annually. Now that the finances of the country will permit it there is a general and increasing demand for the repeal of the law by the next Congress. The tax, though bravely borne as a war necessity, is of an inquisitorial character and should be abolished at the earliest practicable moment.

THE news from Cuba for the past few weeks has been more favorable for the patriots. Several battles are reported all of which have resulted favorably for the insurgents and in one of which they took quite a number of prisoners. The patriots are daily gaining strength and their prospects brighten with time.

IT is remarkable how oblivious the copperheads and rebels are of their past records. It is a tender subject with them, but the people cannot entirely forget. Jail-birds are always watched because of their past record; however disagreeable it may be to them the public learns that it is one of the most necessary precautions.

ASA PACKER is one of the coal monopolists and is now doing more than any other man in the State to damage the coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania. He is an enemy to the best interests of his own State, and cares for nothing but his own selfish aggrandizement.

SOLDIERS are afraid of Copperhead associations. Hancock and Rosecrans both politely decline the honor of being made standard bearers for the party against which they fought for four years. Hypocritical professions don't catch old soldiers.

THE Democracy have had two very recent victories, the one when they massacred the negroes at Mobile, the other when they murdered a lot of them on a western steamboat. The *Gazette* forgot to mention these two latest victories.

ARE YOU REGISTERED.—Let every Republican see to it, that he regularly registered. The lists are now all put up and each one should examine them and see if his name is on the list and if not have the officer to enter it at once.

WHY are the Pennsylvania copperheads like the children of Israel in the Wilderness? Because they have set up a golden calf and call upon all the people to worship him.

THE *Miners' Journal* says truly that Asa Packer will be chiefly remembered after October next as the last Copperhead who tried to be Governor of Pennsylvania.

IF it had not been for Packer's $20,000,000 he would never have been heard of as a Democratic candidate.

PACKER ran away from Mauch Chunk to avoid paying his taxes—A pretty specimen of a man to make a Governor.

SOLDIERS remember that Packer was enjoying himself in Europe, in peace and safety, while Geary was battling for the Union.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

KENTUCKY is rapidly approaching the verge of civilization. About twenty Union men have been elected to the Legislature.

Do we object to Packer because he is rich? Not by any means. We object to him because he would never have been nominated had he *not* been rich.

"PACKER made money buying coal lands cheap and then waiting for advancement. He can lose it by buying nominations dear and waiting for election."

WITH ALL his immense wealth, can Asa Packer point to a single liberal gift made, by him in behalf of his imperiled country during the late war? No wonder he is a favorite with rebel Democracy.

THE Republican majorty in Alabama at the election for Congressmen and Legislature foots up more than 10,000. Last fall the State only gave 4,000 for Grant.

THE DIFFERENCE.—General Rosecrans declined a nomination for Governor of Ohio on the excuse that he wished to pay his debts, and the Democrats, taking the hint, have selected Pendleton, who is in favor of "repudiation" under all circumstances.

THE New York *World* of August 4th has an article of six and a half columns to show that the Democratic party is the "only party pleged to restore specie payments."

Now to prove its remarkable consistency, the Democratic party of Ohio, have nominated George H. Pendleton, the advocate of an unlimited paper currency, as their candidate for Governor.

AN OHIO paper remarks that "Democracy and ignorance are inseparable. Destroy ignorance, and you destroy Democracy." We are acting upon that principle in Pennsylvania. Our free schools are doing the business, and the most thoughtful Democrats are setting their houses in order.

SINCE the nomination of Asa Packer for Governor the Democrats of this State have concluded to dry up the cry about "rich bondholders;" but since the declination of Rosecrans, in Ohio, and the nomination of Pendleton in his stead, they intend to go their length in harping on that string there. If any Democratic stumper should, during the canvass appear in both States, he will have to be careful to provide himself with two speeches just the opposite of each other beforehand.

FATHER ABRAHAM says that Asa Packer's record may be briefly stated as follows:

First, appointed associate judge in Northampton county; second, elected to the Legislature; third, elected to Congress, in 1852, and re-elected in 1854, and fourth, and lastly, was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention held at Charleston, in 1860, from which he bolted and united with the Southern secessionists in nominating John C. Breckenridge as the secession candidate, to defeat Stephen A. Douglas, the regular Democratic nominee.

THE *Reading Times* is ventilating Asa Packer's love (?) for the poor man. The *Times* says that Mr. Packer amassed a colossal fortune by *grinding the faces of the poor.* Years ago he made heavy contracts for boating coal to New York, and got a kind of monopoly of the business. He carried his oppression of boatmen so far that they rebelled against him, and resorted to a strike. He went to South, Easton, where the boatmen had congregated, to compel them to continue in his service; "but so violent was the feeling against him that he was seized by the men, thrown into the Lehigh, and would have been drowned but for a timely rescue. So exasperated were the men against Packer, that they drove the man who had saved his life from the ground with stones!"

DEMOCRATIC OPINION ON NEGRO SUFFERAGE.—The Green Bay *Advocate*, one of the oldest, most consistent and reliable Democratic journals published in Wisconsin, in which the negro now enjoys the right of suffrage, in its issue of the 8th inst., says:

The whole subject is a dead issue and in passing from theory to practice, we are glad it is so near a solution. If the African race in the Southern States were on a par with the colored people as we find them among us, we should have little fear of the result. We have no more prejudice against a man on account of the color of his skin than the color of his coat. *We have watched with interest the course of life of the colored people of this State, and so far as we have been able to determine, they are well qualified to vote and are clearly entitled to that privilege. They are industrious; temperate, law abiding and intelligent.*

WHAT IT COSTS.—The people of the United States are plundered of *twenty millions of dollars a year* by the tariff on coal, and of *twenty three millions of dollars a year* by the tariff on iron.

Forty three millions of dollars a year thus goes straight from the pockets of hard-working people into the pockets of only these two classes of monopolists and the Congressmen who conspire to pass the laws which authorize the plundering.—*N. Y. World.*

One of the most extensive and successful of those "monopolists" is Mr. Asa Packer of Carbon county, who has amassed Twenty Millions of Dollars by his operations in coal, &c., and whom *The World* is trying to make Governor of Pennsylvania. *We* do not charge him with making this fortune by robbing the poor but *The World* clearly does. Ought it not to stop supporting or stop defaming him?—*N. Y Tribune.*

PERHAPS a reason for Asa Packer's unpopularity throughout the Lehigh region may be found in the proverb, "No man is a hero to his own valley."

EX-GOVERNOR BIGLER is to stump the State of Pennsylvania for Mr. Packer.

Books and Periodicals.

☞All periodicals and books noticed in this column can be had at the INQUIRER BOOK STORE.

THE Little Corporal, for September is on hand. It is an original magazine for boys and girls and old folks, too, who have young hearts, and is edited by Alfred L. Sewell and Emily Huntingdon Miller in Chicago Ill. Terms only one dollar a year. Send for copy.

GODEY'S LADY'S Book for September contains besides the usual fine plates and engravings which always adorn its first pages, A True Story, Jennie came to meet me, For Love's Sake, Pictures in the Fire, Politeness, The Origin and Progress of Poetry, The Eve of the Wedding, Mrs. O. Fogy's Supper-table Talk, Acting Charade, Memories, Lost, A Story, Work Department, Editor's Table, Arm Chair.

PACKARD'S MONTHLY, for September, has an unusually good selection of matter: a little less "sensational," perhaps, than is usual for this always startling publication; but full of interest and information for thinking readers, as the following list of contents will show:

Imperialism in America (concluding paper), Bring the Nations Nearer; Poem, Facts about Working Women, An Avenger of Blood, I am Going to Seek my Fortune; Poem, Sight-Seeing Abroad, Beauty and the Ballot, Fashionable "Full Dress" for Women, My Experience of Evacuation Day and Week in Richmond, Whatare we Men to Do? Poem, A thrilling Incident at Niagara, How we Bagged the Bushwhackers, Bohemians, The Utes and Sioux, with a full Editorial Department, touching briefly upon the topics of the day.

The unusual success which this magazine has met in its brief career has induced the publisher to contemplate its enlargement and general improvement, which he announces as positively to go into effect at the begining of the new year. The price will, from that date, be fixed at *two dollars* per annum; which will leave it yet one of the very cheapest and best of all our American monthlies. The progressive people of the country, who believe in pure literature and outspoken opinions upon the prevalent evils of the day, should see to it that this magazine is amply sustained. It has already been the instrument of great good, and if continued upon its present plan, has a brilliant future before it. Published by S. S. Packard, 937 Broadway.

Love and Liberty is the title of a new book on our table, by Alexander Dumas just published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers. We have not had leisure to give the book a careful perusal but find it spoken of by the Philadelphia *Press* as follows: "Love and Liberty," is a translation of Alexander Dumas' latest romance of French history. It professes to be a narrative by Colonel Rene Besson, of Varennes, who was a youth when the great Revolution broke out; who knew Robespierre, Danton, the Duke d'Enghien, Ney, and the other men of the time; who was concerned in the attempt of Louis XVI and his family to escape, and saw it prevented; and who describes, with thrilling earnestness and effect, the trial and execution of Louis and Marie Antoinette, the Reign of Terror, and the downfall of Robespierre. This is a romance of truth every incident of which is vouched for by history. It may be considered the private memoir of the French Revolution—curious, because true. It is sold at the low price of $1.75 in cloth, or $1.50 in paper cover, and will be sent free of postage to any one, on receipt of the price by the publishers."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for September is on our table, its contents are as follows: "The Vicar of Bullhampton:" a novel part II. Illustrated: Sonneta: Grouse Shooting: Myra's Mirror: Land Monopoly: Unheard Replies: Beyond the Breakers: A Week in an Aquarium: The National Debt: Magdalena: Snow upon the Waters: That Man: An Embassage: Our Monthly Gossip: Literature of the Day. For sale at all the Book and News-Stores. Yearly Subscription, $4. Single Number, 35 cts. Club Rates.—Two copies, $7.00; Five copies, $16.00; Ten copies, $30.00; and each additional copy, $3.00. Specimen Number, with Premium List, sent to any address on receipt of Thirty-five cents. Address J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

HARPER'S *New Monthly Magazine*, for September, is a welcome visitor to our table, as all its predecessors have been. It well justifies the title of new for it never grows old. Its life is perrennial and it knows no change but to grow better in each successive number. The first fifty pages of the present number cannot but please every reader. Photographs from the High Rockies, The Eye and the Camera, Border Reminiscences, A Health Trip to Brazil, Bob White, and An Authors Memoirs of Authors, are all profusely illustrated, and will delight the eye as well as inform the mind. Thirteen other articles make up the contributions, beside the ever pleasant gossip of the Easy Chair and the never failing fund of wit and humor in the Drawer. For old and young Harper is unsurpassed and no one should fail to read it. Terms $4 per year. Single copy 35 cents. Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH for September is at hand with its usual variety of live original articles, among which we note Kindergarten Instruction, Women Doctors, Kitty Howard's Journal, and Recent Thoughts from our best Thinkers. In the editorial department we find How our Busy Men Drop to Pieces, Play as an Educator, Rest once a year, What Sleep will Cure, &c. Published by Wood & Holbrook 13 and 15 Laight Street, New York. Terms $2 per year or 20 cts. per single copy. For sale by all News Agents.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—The September number of this superb magazine is on our table. The present number, beside a varied and interesting table of contents, is embellished with a fine steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond of the N. Y. *Times.* The Eclectic is one of our very best magazines. It is published by E. R. Pelton, 108 Fulton street, New York. Terms, $5.00 per year or 45 cts. per number. For sale by all news agents.

Red River of the North.

Mr. C. C. Coffin writes in very enthusiastic terms to the Boston *Journal*, from the Red River of the North, five hundred miles northwest of Chicago:

One of the most wonderful features of this region is its climate. Here we are in latitude 46—several degrees further north than Boston, but the summers are longer than in Massachusests, and the winters, though colder, are less severe than in that State. The air is dry, the days calm, and the hundreds of men that I meet, who have come here from Maine and New Hampshire, selecting this as their future home, say that this climate is far preferable to that of New England.

Yesterday I saw a Scotchman, who lives five hundred miles north of this point in a straight line, on the shore of Lake Winnipeg. The winter there, he says, is not so severe as at Chicago. Scientific men have speculated on this phenomena, but we have seen no satisfactory explanation. Doubtless it is due to a combination of causes—the influence of the great lakes on one side and the Rocky Mountains on the other—to the Missouri and Mississippi and Red rivers, to the currents of air sweeping up the Missouri valley from the dry plains of Nebraska. Be the cause what it may, the fact remains that here—reaching from Chicago northwest over a territory embracing Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dacotah, Northern Montana and a vast region in the British Possessions—lie the wheat lands of North America.

No other country has such a domain. The plains of Bavaria and Hungary, upon which Central Europe relies for its grain, united, would not exceed in area a single county in Minnesota. The fine lands of Prussia have a thin soil, while the wheat fields of France have been cultivated for centuries, and are only kept in heart by constant application of fertilizers, but here the soil is in its virgin state, yielding such returns as are not obtained in any other land, unless it be in the San Joaquin and Santa Clara valleys of California.

The most fertile acre of the Ganges Valley in India will not yield a greater return than these of the Northwest. The Nile and the Yangtze—the fertility renewed by each annual flood—may vie with the uplands of Minnesota, but there are sections along this Red river of the North—along the Cheyenne and Mouse rivers of Dacotah, which are not surpassed by the richest in the heart of China or on the Delta of the Nile.

All of this territory lies north and east of the Missouri, and this side of the Rocky Mountains. We have spoken of it as a wheat field, and have said nothing of its other resources, but here are supplies of timber from which the people of more southern sections are to receive their future building materials. Looking out from my tent toward the northeast I can see, on the horizon, the dim blue outline of the timbered region around the streams forming the head waters of the Mississippi. If we travel west we shall find exhaustless supplies of coal. Between the Red river of the North and the Rocky Mountains, lies the great coal field of this granary of the Continent. On the streams that find their way into Lake Superior, and on the Mississippi, are sites for manufactories, where, in coming years, the hum of machinery, the clatter of the shuttle, and buzzing of mill wheels, will break the stillness of the primeval solitude.

A New American Enterprise.

The famous cigars of Havana have achieved their reputation not because they are solely composed of a superior quality of tobacco. Plants in all respects similar to those used in Havana have been rolled into cigars here, and yet they possessed not the desirable flavor of the Havanas. There seems to be something in our climate that has a deteriorating influence on the tobacco while under treatment for cigars. Therefore, we are compelled to import all the choice brands. A celebrated Cuban manufacturer, taking into consideration that the climate of Key West, Fla., was similar to that of Cuba, determined to try the manufacture of cigars at that point. The experiment proved a success, a large factory has been erected, the best tobacco is brought to it from Cuban fields, and two hundred thousand cigars per month are now being turned out from the Key West establishment. They are said to equal in flavor the finest brands of Cuban cigars, and can be furnished to American consumers at from thirty to forty per cent. less than the present prices asked and paid for similar articles.

Our foreign cigar trade is likely to be revolutionized by this enterprise. More factories will soon be established at Key West, and the cigars can be produced at still lower rates by the introduction of Chinese workmen. In California the Mongolians are employed in the cigar manufactories, and their skill in manipulating tobacco is described by intelligent and reliable persons who have witnessed it as something bordering on the marvelous. They are not only rapid and dexterous workmen, but imitate the shape and size of a pattern cigar with a fidelity that renders distinction between the model and copy impossible even to experts.

THE Chicago Tribune, in describing a fashionable marriage, in a church, utters a profound truth when it says that "Marriages draw better than theaters, and the interest felt in them by ladies never grows cold."

Public Schools and the Democracy.

In Ohio the pending politicpl contest will be complicated by the introduction of the public school question. The Catholics of the State, a portion of them at least, under the general leadership of the Archbishop of Cincinnati, are desirous of overturning the present public school system and supplying its place with denominational schools. The Republican party is strongly opposed to this plan, and the Republican journals are speaking out strongly in favor of the system as it is, under which some three millions of dollars are annually expended for public school education. The Democratic papers generally ignore the question and do not commit themselves upon either side, though several have taken ground with the Catholics, and the religious journals of that denomination have not hesitated to throw themselves into the fight. The means through which the change will be made, if made at all, will be the Legislature, and the Legislative elections, therefore, will have a new element of interest and importance this year. The American and German Democrats would prefer to have the system unchanged, but the Democratic anxiety for getting the political control of Ohio is so great that it will be safe to count the entire party in favor of the new movement.—*Philadelphia Press.*

PEACHES IN NEW YORK.—Peaches are more plentiful than were Egypt's frogs. One hundred thousand baskets a day are being emptied into our city. Every one of these baskets will contain about one hundred and eighty peaches, which gives us eighteen million peaches, or for the million of us eighteen peaches a day for every man, woman and child. As the distribution is not equal, we are put to our wits to consume them. We eat them on the streets and in the closet; our women stew them up and cut them up in cream; we carry them in our pockets, and employ every spare moment in reducing the supply; but every morning there is a new avalanche.

The railroads of New Jersey are wholly given up to peach transportation. The river streets of our city are blockaded with the fruit, and fashionable thoroughfares are paved with peach stones. The oldest vegetarian never saw such a crop. There is no hope of diminution until the canners begin work, and then the supply will only be transferred from baskets to jars. One comfort there is in the fact; peaches cannot injure the feeblest constitution; there is no cholera, dysentery, or zymotic poison in them if ripe and even a surfeit produces no nausea. Therefore, let the people eat while the season lasts and the cans are yet in abeyance.

A MISTAKE OF THE STRONG-MINDED.—Miss Catharine Beecher says that it is an unfortunate feature of some who, with the best of motives, are laboring to relieve the burdens of their sex, that they assume that the fault rests with men, as if they were in antagonism with woman's interests and rights. But in all Christian countries men are trained to a tender care of wives, mothers, and sisters, and a chivalrous impulse to protect and provide for helpless woman hood is often stronger in men than in most women who have no such training. The grand difficulty is that the teachings of our Heavenly Father, as to the care of the feebler members of his great family, have been perfectly realized by women as much as by men, and therefore they have never understood their rights, nor claimed the advantages which are now seen to be their just due. It is certain that all just and benevolent men feel the wrongs and disabilities of womanhood as much as most women do, and have been as much perplexed in seeking the most effective remedy.

CHASE AND A NEW PARTY.—The New York *Herald* says, that just after the result of the Virginia election became known Chief Justice Chase wrote a confidential letter to a prominent politician in Tennessee, an old friend of his, wherein he expressed much gratification at the defeat of the bitter-enders in Virginia, and rejoiced over the success of the Conservatives. The Chief Justice expresses the hope that results similar to that in Virginia would be produced in Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas, and strongly hinted that in his opinion the Republican party had served its day, and the time was at hand when a new Conservative party should be formed which would embrace the rebels and moderate men of all existing parties. This letter was kept very quiet for some time, but after the Tennessee election the gentleman to whom it was addressed seemed to consider the seal of secrecy removed, and showed it round quite freely. He refused, however, to give it to the press.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE CHINESE.—The Baltimore *Sun* epitomizes what a Spanish Minister to Pekin says of the Chinese, as follows:

In Cuba some hundreds of the Chinese have got a few thousand dollars capital, five or six about $200,000, and one is worth $400,000, though it is only a few years since the Chinese colonizations began. In the Philippine Islands, where it is older, the Chinese and their race are mixed; they are proprietors of most of the lands in the country, and the natives, less intelligent, sinking into the working population. The Chinese usually marry when and where they can find wives. In the East Indies they have intermarried with the Malays and the Tagals, and in the Sandwich Islands they wed with the Kanakas, though the latter are professed Christians. In Peru they are settling in considerable numbers, and well were it for the State of South America if the Chinese would come with their industry and love of order. If they find their way into the Southern States, either the negroes will have to quit work or become more capable and industrious.

THE BYRON SCANDAL.—In connection with the recent reagitation of the Byron scandal, the following is stated; When Moore, to whom Byron had entrusted the task of writing up his life, as soon as he himself should be dead—heard of the poet's demise, he rushed to Murray, at London, to get out the "Life" he had already placed in the hands of that publisher. Lady Byron's friends heard that this "Life" had some very startling revelations in it, and came quickly up to stop it. After consultation and an altercation, it was agreed, so the story goes, that if Lady Byron's friends would pay Murray the amount which he had advanced to Moore, the book should be suppressed, and Moore would write another "Life," toning down things generally. This was done, but it is said a few copies of the suppressed book were printed privately. If this be true, Mrs. Stowe's *Atlantic* article will be pretty sure to bring them out.

"PRECISELY" SO.—The "Good Templar" takes a moral view of the Philadelphia fire, which destroyed 21,000 barrels of whisky. "Twenty-one thousand barrels of whisky," says that philosophical print, "will amount to over forty millions of drinks—enough for one general 'treat' all round to every inhabitant of North America! But for this fire said 21,000 barrels of whisky would in due time have made twenty two millions six hundred and eighty-eight thousand drinks—estimating only one drink to each quart—and at a fair calculation, five hundred thousand fights and other 'onpleasant' exercises; one hundred and twenty thousand police and court cases; twelve hundred jobs for grave diggers; forty-five thousand commitments to prison; one million dollars worth of patronage for lawyers, magistrates and prison keepers, and an aggregate profit to the retailers of whisky of about three millions."

CURIOUS GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.—The Brazilian *Times*, of the 22d of July, contains the following: "Seven Brazilian victims have been added to the number sacrificed by that unsteady compound, nitroglycerine. A quantity had been procured by the military arsenal for experiment, but in consequence of its evil reputation its use was declined upon the public works in progress, and orders therefore given to get rid of it. Accordingly on the 9th, six cans of it, containing sixty pounds, were taken in a launch to about a furlong's distance from the arsenal to be sunk in the bay, but unhappily, on throwing out the first can it exploded, the explosion extended to the others, the boat was blown to pieces with six of the crew, and the seventh was rescued only to die soon after.

THE American Dental Association has resolved that the admission of female practitioners to full membership in subordinate associations is a matter beyond its jurisdiction.

THE New York *Post* says: "A friend, who has just returned with his wife from Newport, informs us that the head waiter at one of the leading hotels boasted that his fees from guests averaged one hundred dollars a day. These subsidies are for choice seats at the table, a waiter duly instructed to look after the wants of the paying customers, and something to eat. The old custom of going directly from the hotel to a restaurant to allay the pangs of hunger, which can be satisfied by no amount of plate, plated ware, fashion or style, is now obviated by seeing the head waiter immediately after arriving at the hotel, and if he is properly seen, early, and especially often, the inspecting guest will occasionally see something to eat.

PENNSYLVANIA POSTOFFICES.—Pennsylvania had, on the fourth of March last, two thousand six hundred and eighty-nine offices; twenty-nine since established and three discontinued; the names and sites of thirteen offices have been changed. Total of offices on the first instant, two thousand seven hundred and fifteen. Two hundred and forty-nine postmasters have resigned, and two hundred and ninety-seven been removed and ten died; eleven vacancies caused by the change of names and sites of offices. Sixty-two appointments by the President, and five hundred and thirty-four by the Postmaster General.

THE Democratic party will not suffer from the drouth, and does not complain of it. The members avoid the use of water as a beverage, and it is their boast to be numbered with the Great Unwashed.

New Advertisements.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN.

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent.

Thirty Year Gold Loan, Free from Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which 12 miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a Mortgage upon Rolling Stock and Franchise of this first-class Railway, besides now running through the State of Kansas,

And in successful operation for 437 miles

west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interrst upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of Three Million Acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 39th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent Bonds themselves up to 120 or in U.S. bonds, as

A Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this Loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's property, covered by this mortgage, at $23,000,000 net, while the Loan is merely

$6,500,000.

The bonds have

Thirty Years to Run,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

Seven per cent. Interest in Gold,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, an I are

Free from Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The PRINCIPAL of the loan is made PAYABLE in GOLD, in the City of New York, but each coupon will be

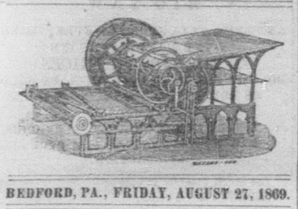
Payable in Frankfort, London or New York

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates.

On $1,000 Bond in N. Y., $35 (gold) each half year
" " London...£7 5s. 10 " "
" " Frankfort 87 fkr. 30 krtzs., "

The Agents of the Loan, before accepting the trust had the condition of the Road, and the country through which it runs, carefully exam

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1869.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of the Poor—H. Egulf, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson, *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley,
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed, *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh,
School Directors—Jöb Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

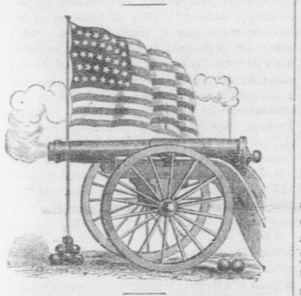
HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Summer Arrangement.*—Express Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 6.35 A. M.—arrives at Huntingdon at 10.10 A. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 5.65 P. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 9.25 P. M.

Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M.—arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.

Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 4.35 A. M. to connect with the Express Train, and at 1.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.

The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN!



MASS MEETING!

THERE WILL BE A

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY

ON

TUESDAY EVENING, of Court Week,

SEPT. 7th, 1869,

At the COURT HOUSE, IN BEDFORD.

Let us have a full turn-out of the friends and supporters of GEARY and REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES. Measures have been taken to secure able speakers for the occasion. The Republican Silver Band will be in attendance. Let us begin the work in earnest, continue to work in earnest, and we will again meet with success.

D. F. MANN,
S. J. JORDAN, *Sec.* *Chm. Co. Com.*

The County Committee

Will convene at the Washington House, on TUESDAY, September 7th, at 2 o'clock P. M. The presence of EVERY MEMBER is earnestly solicited, as business of IMPORTANCE will be brought before the meeting.

D. F. MANN, Chairman.
S. J. JORDAN, Sec'y.

Local Affairs.

H. HECKERMAN & SON sell all kinds of dyes much cheaper than any one else.

THE use of *Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer* will keep the hair soft and glossy.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Cushings and Bailey, Baltimore Md., in our advertising columns.

WE would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. W. KNOX in another column.

SOLFERINO crystals sold at Heckerman's drug store.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

FOR RENT.—Two basement rooms, one store room and one second floor room in INQUIRER BUILDING. For terms, call at the INQUIRER Book Store. tf.

ROBBERY AT COALDALE.—The hotel of G. W. Figard Esq., of Coaldale in Broadtop township, was entered one night last week and $160.00 taken from the office drawer. No clue as to the guilty parties has yet been discovered.

THE Iron City College affords advantages for acquiring a thorough practical Business Education surpassed nowhere in the United States. Circulars giving full particulars concerning the school can be obtained on addressing the Principals, Smith & Cowley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IT is getting so we can hardly go into a drug Store, without seeing piles of Constitution Bitters. The sale must be enormous, and to obtain such results, must be extremely gratifying to Messrs. Seward & Bentley, the proprietors. They seem to have touched the magic wand when they introduced these Bitters, and no Bitters could have attained such a popularity unless of real worth.

All other remedies giving way to Seward's Cough Cure.

DON'T FORGET THE PRINTER.—Many of our patrons are rejoicing in bountiful harvests reaped and safely stored away. They have been blessed with prosperity and have already laid by them the provisions for another year. In their comfort and prosperity the printer rejoices and tenders his congratulations, but at the same time begs that his own claims be not forgotten. Through sunshine and storm the INQUIRER has come to you on time with the latest news. It has labored constantly for your interests and advocated every improvement that might enhance your welfare. We know that we have your sympathy and good will, but they won't pay for bread and meat, nor for paper and ink. We find it difficult to raise money to meet these necessary expenses. Many of our subscribers owe us from two to ten dollars on subscription, and many others for job work and advertising. These bills are each, taken singly, small, and the persons owing them can pay without difficulty, while in the aggregate they amount to a large sum with us, and are absolutely necessary to enable us to pay our way. Now in your prosperity, kind patrons, don't forget to call and pay the printer, for he is sadly in need of a little cash. From now until Court we have a number of heavy bills to pay and must look to our patrons who are in arrears for the wherewithal to meet them. Let each examine the little yellow slip on his paper with his name on it, he will there find the date to which his paper is paid. If it indicates any point of time previous to the present, he will understand that we will be glad to acknowledge a remittance from him. Any one who cannot pay before Court can lay by the necessary amount against that time, and then, if he does not come himself, he can send it with his neighbor; and if he brings or sends along a new subscriber with the pay in advance the printer will be doubly thankful.

POLICEMAN SHOT.—On Friday morning last about 3 o'clock Policeman Harmon White was shot by Constable Philip Clark, the ball entering the face at the outer corner of the right eye, penetrating backward and downward, through the bones of the face, and cavity of the nose. It appears that a young man named Himler had threatened to commit suicide, and after Clark had plagued him about it in Zapp's beer saloon on Centre street near the viaduct, Himler started down street, when White and one or two others attempted to get him back. Clark offered some advice to White, which the latter thought was gratuitous and rejected, and after some words White arrested Clark, and started to the watch house with him. When they had walked about half way to the station house Clark suddenly jerked loose from White and shot him. The wounded man then ran towards the police head quarters and fired two shots, the signal for assistance. His wounds were dressed by Drs. C. H. Ohr and Thos. M. Healey. The ball could not be found, and the condition of the wounded man is such that it is impossible to say whether he will live or die. Clark was brought before justices Gonder and Widener, on Saturday, on an application for admission to bail, and after a hearing, was remanded to jail, bail being refused.—*Cumberland Civilian & Telegraph.*

BEWARE.—We were handed a circular a few days ago, in which a New York firm offered to sell the individual to whom it was sent, quantities of counterfeit U. S. Notes at a very large discount from their face value (for instance $200 in notes of various denominations for $20.) It seems the parties making these offers are not liable to indictment and punishment under any existing laws, but the parties who undertake to pass these counterfeits are liable to all the penalties of the law against counterfeiting. The parties who undertake to pass the counterfeits are called *shovers*. We warn all, and especially the young, against undertaking to *shove* or pass these counterfeits. The offer at first seems a tempting one in which money may be made very rapidly, though dishonestly and criminally, but when the chances of serving a term in the penitentiary, which are great, are taken into consideration the temptation is not so great. These circulars will no doubt fall into the hands of many of our readers. Let them beware of the temptation. The best disposition you can make of the circulars will be to burn them at once. The remedy is sure and safe.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Our readers will remember that last Fall, Mr. Henry Bancod, an estimable and industrious citizen, living a few miles North of this city on the C. & P. R. R., lost his crops by fire. Since that time Mr. Bancord has been industriously engaged in repairing his losses, and had completed a new barn. On Monday last while engaged in building the roof of a new crib, adjoining his barn, he by some means lost his balance, and fell to the ground, striking upon his head and breaking his neck, thereby producing instant death. His sudden and fearful death was a great shock to the community and an irreparable loss to his family, consisting of a wife and ten children.—*Cumberland Civilian & Telegraph.*

HONEST MEN are easily bound, but you can never bind a knave.

Plantation Bitters cures Dyspepsia.
Keep no more cats in the house than will catch mice.
Plantation Bitters cures Fever and Ague.
War makes thieves, and Peace hangs them.
Plantation Bitters cures Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
Time is a file that wears and makes no noise.
Plantation Bitters cures the effects of Dissipation and Late Hours.
Better have one plow going than two *cradles*.
Plantation Bitters are an antidote to Change of Water and Diet.
Fools and obstinate people make lawyers rich.
Plantation Bitters *Faithful*, Strengthen and Invigorate.
A kind wife makes a faithful husband.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—On Saturday last a little son of Mr. S. S. Diehl of this place was poisoned by taking an overdose of worm lozengers. Mr. Diehl had got the lozenges for a younger child and inadvertenly left them lying upon a table where the child found them, and attracted by their sweet taste had eaten eight of them before he was discovered. He was soon after taken with convulsions, and though medical aid was called immediately every effort to relieve the little sufferer was without avail and he expired on Sabbath morning. The sympathy of the whole community is with the bereaved parents in their deep distress.

DO THE FARMERS of Bedford county realize that three-fourths of the profits of farming is in the wheat crop alone. Rye, oats and corn may all fail and still the farmer gets along, but let the wheat crop be a failure and how many make both ends meet at the end of the year. How important then is it to have your ground seeded at the right time and in the best way. To do this you must own a good Drill. One that will sow regularly on all kinds of ground, and that will not break on our rocky and stumpy fields. Thousands of farmers will testify that the Willoughby Gum Spring Drill, sold by Hartley & Metzger, sole agents for this and adjoining counties, is the only drill that will do this.

DRY AND WARM.—The weather for the week ending on Saturday the 21st was unusually dry and warm. The mercury stood among the 90's all week, and on Friday reached 100° in the shade, being the hottest day recorded in this place for a number of years.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Three new houses are now in progress of erection in the Watson extension, in addition to the one recently erected by Jacob Gardner. Two are brick one by Wm. Dunkle and the other by Wm. McMullin and a frame building by Henry Woods. Workmen are also busily engaged on Dr. Reamers new house on the corner of Bedford and John streets and Job. M. Shoemaker's on Pitt street. Five of these are substantial brick buildings and will be very creditable improvements. All we want now is a railroad to give Bedford a new lease of life and prosperity. It is for the citizens to say when we shall have it.

BEDFORD COUNCIL No. 202 OF U. A. M. was instituted on Thursday night, Aug. 19th, 1869, by Eli Hollinger, D. S. C., assisted by Abm. Manly, Fulton Council No. 35, M. S. Bower and John M. Major, Harrisburg Council No. 106. The following officers were installed: C., T. R. Gettys; V. C., George Leader; R. S., Wm. G. Riffle; A. R. S., I. R. Kegg; F. S., Westley Defibaugh; T., Wm. Bowles; I. W., Scott Fletcher, E., J. P. Cessna; I. B., Ed. Ferry; O. P., B. S. Fletcher. Trustees, C. N. Hickok, T. R. Gettys and Wm. G. Riffle.

RIOTOUS CONDUCT.—On Saturday night last a number of young bloods getting their spirits too high from the effect of pouring spirits down, concluded to try a game of brickbats at the very seasonable hours of eleven or twelve o'clock at night. *Result:* A couple sore heads and three young gentlemen provided with berths for the night in a large brick building on the corner of the public square. *Moral:* brickbats are a rather rough pastime, and quarters in jail are not very desirable. The officers of the law did their duty and should be sustained.

THE Normal School now in session in the Union School building in this place, is the largest ever held in the county, numbering 132 students nearly all of whom intend devoting themselves to teaching during the coming winter. Under the supervision of our efficient county Superintendent the Normal School is doing much to advance the grade and increase the efficiency of our common schools.

PEACHES.—Luscious as a peach, expresses to our senses the very quintessence of good things. The peach is the queen of fruits as the rose is, of flowers. Our city neighbors are enjoying them at the extraordinarily low price of 25cts. per basket, while we, here in the mountains, are unable to get, for love or money, a single choice peach. When shall we be favored with an abundance of choice fruits?

ARE YOU REGISTERED?—Let every Republican see to it *personally* that he is registered. Don't depend upon any one else, but go to the Assessor yourself, and go at once, so that there may be no mistake about it. Naturalized citizens must present their certificates thereof to the Assessor when applying for registration, unless they have been voters in the district for five consecutive years.

THE Allegheny Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church will meet in annual convention in the Lutheran Church in this place on the 15th of September and continue in session about a week. The synod is composed of about 42 clerical and an equal number of lay delegates all of whom it is customary to entertain free of expense in the charge or community in which they meet.

A COMET VISIBLE.—A comet is said to be visible in the northern part of the heavens. It keeps late hours and don't show itself until after we retire so we have not yet made its acquaintance. Those who wish to see it should look for it about midnight or after, on any clear night.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, newspapers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

PURE cider vinegar, very good, at Heckerman's drug store.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

ALSO a Seventy-five dollar Machine of the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing machine Company's Manufacture on the most favorable terms.

Either of the two last named machines can be seen in operation in town, where they have given the most complete satisfaction. Further particulars can be had by calling at, or writing to, the INQUIRER Office Bedford Pa.

The Great Medical Mistake.

Of former days was an utter neglect of sanitary precautions. No efficient means were adopted for the prevention of sickness. Sewerage was unknown in cities; drainage was rarely attempted in the country. Heaps of offal were left to rot in the public streets, and domestic cleanliness, the great antidote to febrile diseases, was sadly neglected. It is not so now. Wise laws, philanthropic institutions, and a vigilant sanitary police, have, to a great extent, remedied the evil. Nor is this all. PREVENTIVE MEDICATION has helped materially to lessen the rates of mortality. It is not too much to say that TENS OF THOUSANDS escape sickness in unhealthy seasons in consequence of having INVIGORATED THEIR SYSTEMS IN ADVANCE by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This pure and powerful vegetable tonic and alterative comprises the extracts and essences of a variety of roots and herbs, renowned for their strengthening, soothing, vitalizing and purifying properties. These medicinal agents are incorporated with a spirit absolutely free from the acrid poison which defiles, more or less, all the liquors of commerce, and their effect is diffused through the whole frame by this active, yet harmless stimulant. The result is such a condition of the system as renders it *all but impervious* to the exterior causes of disease, such as damp, fog, sudden alternations of temperature, &c. Strength, and the perfect regularity of all the functions of the body, are the best safe-guards against atmospheric poison and the effects of unwholesome water, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the best strengthening and regulating medicine at present known. For dyspepsia and biliousness they are a SPECIFIC ABSOLUTE.

MARRIED.

On August 12th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. Q. McAtee, Mr. JOHN KEPHART to Miss H. JANE BEEGLE, both of Bedford township.

DIED.

On the 16th inst., EDGAR IRVING, son of J. B. and Mattie J. Williams, aged 4 years, 5 mos. and 24 days. On the 14th inst., ANNIE BLANCHE, daughter of the same, aged 8 mos. and 17 days.

At Parkersville, East Tennessee, on the 15th inst., after a brief illness, DANIEL O'NEAL, aged 40 years.

Mr. O'Neal emigrated from Bedford county to East Tennessee on the 6th of April last. His residence in his newly chosen home has thus suddenly been cut short by untimely death. His remains were buried in the Cemetery of Cleveland city, Tennessee. E. O.

August 13, 1869, in Greenfield, IDELLA infant daughter of JOHN and SARAH CRAMER, aged 1 month and 11 days.

August 19, 1869, in Middle Woodbury township Bedford county Pa., MICHAEL LAUCK, aged about 80 years.

READ! READ! READ!—THE INQUIRER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.—An important campaign is before us in which are to be elected a Governor, a Judge of the Supreme court, a State Senator and two members of the Legislature, a Sheriff and Prothonatory beside the regular county ticket. The best interests of our State demand a continuation of Republican rule and if there is ever to be any economy in the expenditure of the hard earned money of the tax payers of Bedford county it can only come through a change from Democratic to Republican management. That our people may be informed upon these matters and enabled to vote intelligently at the coming election, we will furnish the INQUIRER at the following rates for the campaign:

One copy	$0 40 cts
Five copies	1 75
Ten copies	3 00
Twenty copies	5 00

Let the active working men of the party go to work at once and get up clubs at every Post Office in the county and place the INQUIRER in the hands not only of every Republican but of every doubtful voter. It will do more good than days or weeks of talking and electioneering just before the election. Copperheadism aims a death blow at the industrial interests of our State and must be defeated. Copperhead mismanagement of the finances of Bedford county has loaded us with debt and taxes from which there is no hope of deliverance except in the election of Republican county officers. Now is the time to accomplish our deliverance. Let no time be lost. Get up your clubs and send in your subscriptions at once. Address JOHN LUTZ, Bedford, Pa.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.

The flour market remains quiet, there being no demand except from the local trade, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. Prices although quotably the same, were not so firm. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $5 25@5 50 for superfine; $5 50@6 for extras; $6 75@7 75 for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family; $6 50@7 25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $7@8 for good and choice Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and fancy lots at higher figures, Rye flour sells at $6 37½ per barrel.

The demand for wheat is quite limited and prices are weak. Sales of 1800 barrels prime new red at $1 55@1 58; white may be quoted at $1 65@1 80 per bushel, the latter for Kentucky. Rye sells at $1 20@1 25 per bushel for Pennsylvania and western. Corn is quiet and prices are not so strong. Sales of 3@4000 bushels yellow at $1 19@1 20, and western mixed at $1 16@1 18½. Oats are unchanged; sales of 3000 bushels new Delaware and Pennsylvania at 56@60c, and old at 68@70c. Nothing doing in barley or malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed may be quoted at $8 50@9 25; timothy at $4 25@4 50; flaxseed at $2 50@2 55.

Whisky may be quoted at $1 25@1 27 per gallon for Pennsylvania and western, in wood and iron-bound packages.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

J. W. KNOX,

BUILDER OF FIRST-CLASS

LIGHT AND HEAVY WAGONS,

Invites attention to his stock of finished wagons and seasoned wood works. Shop one-half mile west of Bedford. 27aug

CAUTION.—My wife SARAH POTE having left my bed and board without just cause, I hereby warn all persons against trusting her on my account as I am determined to pay no bills of her contracting.

27aug2t ANDREW POTE.

GRAND JURORS drawn for September Term, 1st Monday, 6th day, A. D. 1869.

G. S. Mullen, *Foreman*	Daniel Bayer,
Solomon Shrader,	Josiah Huffman,
Nicholas Sleighter,	Adam W Miller,
James Burns,	Geo. W. Zimmers
Jackson Ripley,	Joshua Points,
Hugh Wilson,	John Ritchey,
Wm Phillips, Sr.	W. T. Chapman,
A J Kegg,	John Harris,
Geo. Whitehill,	A. J. Wisegarver,
John Shoaf,	Philip Swartzwelder,
Jacob Corley,	Shadrick Hinton,
Joseph Luman,	Jacob W. Miller.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS drawn for same term:

John Nycum,	Henry Rose,
John P Mors,	Hez. O'Neal,
Jeremiah Bennett	Westley Perdew,
Isaac D. Earnest,	John Louderbaugh,
John Yont,	Albert Wright,
Chas Harklerode,	John C. Ling,
Michael Keagy,	Daniel Earnest,
J. T. Barkley,	David P. Diehl,
John Filler,	W. W. Shuck,
Norman McElfish,	Michael Morgan,
Henry Sill	R. S. Mapes,
Richard R. Sill,	Joseph W. Elder,
William Elder,	James Mountain,
D F Mann,	Henry Shaffer,
A K Bottomfield,	Michael Ritchey, of W.
Jesse K. Smith,	John Mowry,
J Barndollar,	George W. Horn,
John Rush,	William Mason.
Jos Mortimore, of J.	Joseph M. Taylor.

Drawn and certified, at Bedford, the 27th day of April, A. D., 1869.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Commissioners.

Attest: JNO. G. FISHER, Clk. 27aug2t

PICKLING & FAMILY VINEGAR,

Superior White Wine & Cider Vinegar, of FINE FLAVOR, STRENGTH AND PURITY.

For sale by G. R. OSTER & CO.
20aug3m

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,

BOOK SELLERS AND

STATIONERS,

252 Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

The Largest and Best assorted stock in the city of

SCHOOL, LAW,

MEDICAL, DENTAL, CLASSICAL,

and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

General, Bank and Counting House Stationery of all kinds.

Blank Books made to order in any style of binding and ruling. 20aug6m

NOTICE.—We respectfully notify all in our debt—knowing their obligations to pay us are *over* due—that unless paid in a very short time, cost will be added without respect to persons. Thanking all of our friends who have paid us promptly, we notify all who imagine they have a right to use our means for years, they will receive our especial attention. No business can be sustained without money, and we purpose handling some of ours "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

13aug4m A. B. CRAMER & CO.

NEW RESTAURANT.—I have opened a restaurant in the basement room under G. H. Spang's Law office, and am prepared to serve cold lunch at all hours of the day. Ham, eggs, cheese, crackers, ale and cigars always on hand. Give me a call and I will insure you a good meal—Don't forget the place—under Spang's Office.

13aug4t BURTON EDSALL.

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS will give prompt attention to all professional business submitted to his care.

Especial attention given to obstetrics, diseases of women, and all chronic diseases. Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's. Office opposite INQUIRER building. Office hours from 10 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M. au13

NEW TIN STORE

AT

ST. CLAIRSVILLE.

JERRY S. BLYMYER has opened a TIN STORE at ST. CLAIRSVILLE, and will manufacture and keep on hand a full stock of

TIN-WARE, STOVEPIPE AND COPPER KETTLES.

His PRICES *will be as low as any in the county.* SPOUTING and JOB WORK done to order. Give him a call as he is determined to give satisfaction. 13aug4t

WANTED—AGENTS for Prof. Parson's Laws of Business. With full Directions and Forms for all Transactions in every State, by THEOPHILUS PARSONS, L. L. D., Professor of Law in Harvard University. A NEW BOOK FOR EVERYBODY. Explaining every kind of contract and legal obligation, and showing how to draw and execute them. The highest and best authority in the land. *Send for our liberal terms: also for our Patent Bible Prospectus.* SENT FREE.
4jun3m PARMELEE & CO., Phila., Pa.

New Advertisements.

GOVERNOR'S CAMPAIGN

CAPS, CAPES & TORCHES.

Price of Torches, $25, $28, $30, $35 and $40 per hundred. Send for price list and engraving of Caps and Capes.

PHILIP HILL, Manuf'r,
204 Church St. bet. 2d & 3d. ab Market,
PHILADELPHIA.

Military Companies' Uniforms made to order. 27aug4t.

STILL AHEAD.—The ONLY cheap and useful Sewing Machine. Does ALL any machine CAN do. $18.00 only. Sample *at cost.* $200 a month to agents. Address

ASHUELOT S. M. CO.,
27aug4w Hinsdale, N. H.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH.

A lady who has suffered for years from Deafness and Catarrh was cured by a simple remedy. Her sympathy and gratitude prompts her to send the receipts, free of charge, to any one similarly afflicted. Address Mrs. M. C. LEGGETT,
27aug4w Hoboken, N. J.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

SIGHTS AND SECRETS,

OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The most startling, instructive, and entertaining book of the day. Send for Circulars, and see our terms. Address U. S. PUBLISHING Co.,
27aug4t 411 Broome St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

"WONDERS

OF THE

WORLD."

Over One Thousand Illustrations. The largest, best selling, and most attractive subscription book ever published. Send for Circulars, with terms, at once. Address U. S. PUBLISHING CO., 411 Broome St., N. Y. 27aug4w

AGENTS CAN NOW GET TERRITORY for

MARK TWAIN'S

NEW BOOK, WITH 234 ENGRAVINGS.

Who has not heard of the author? Who has not laughed over his quaint sayings and queer ideas, and fairly succumbed to his racy stories?

THE INNOCENTS ABROAD

Is the quintessence of himself, the condensation and concentration of all his powers. No stoicism can withstand its geniality and humor. It is the most readable, enjoyable, laughable, and popular book printed for years.

20,000 *volumes printed in advance and now ready for Agents.* Address for an Agency BLISS & CO., Newark, N. J. AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Ct. 27aug4t

AGENTS WANTED FOR

SECRETS

OF THE

GREAT CITY.

A WORK descriptive of the VIRTUES and the VICES, the MYSTERIES, MISERIES and CRIMES of NEW YORK CITY.

If you wish to know how Fortunes are made and lost in a day; how Shrewd Men are ruined in Wall Street; how Strangers are Swindled by Sharpers; how Ministers and Merchants are blackmailed; how Dance Halls and Concert Saloons are managed; how Gambling Houses and Lotteries are conducted; how Stock and Oil Companies originate, and how the Bubbles Burst, read this work. It contains 35 fine engravings, tells all about the Mysteries and Crimes of New York, and is the prettiest and Cheapest work published.

ONLY $2.50 PER COPY.

Send for Circulars and specimen pages of the work. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 27aug4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BEST BOOK OF THE PERIOD.

WOMEN OF NEW YORK;

Or, The Under World of the Great City.

The most startling revelation of modern times. New York Society Unmasked. "The Aristocracy," "Women of Pleasure," "Married Women," and all classes thoroughly ventilated. 50 Illustrations. Price $3. Address at once

The New York Book Co.,
6aug2m 145 Nassau St., New York

CANCERS! TUMORS! ULCERS!

PROF. KLINE, of the Philadelphia University is making astonishing cures of Cancer and all tumors by a new process. A Chemical Cancer Antidote, that removes the largest of cancers and tumors, without pain or the use of the knife, without caustic, eating or burning medicines, and without the loss of a drop of blood. For particulars, call or address P. H. KLINE, M. D., No. 931 Arch street, Philadelpia. 26july4w

WHY NOT MAKE MONEY

With our STENCIL AND KEY CHECK OUTFIT, and by selling Novel and attractive articles? Circulars free.

STAFFORD MFG. CO., 66 Fulton Street, New York. 12w

$20 PER DAY.—Agents wanted everywhere. Sample for two stamps. Address

BATES, HAINES & CO.,
23july4w Cleveland, Ohio.

$3,500 Per Year to sell "Wonders of the World." Address,
16july4w J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh Pa.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., 53 Exchange Place, and M. K. JESUP & Co. 12 Pine Street, N. Y., offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay seven per cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

13aug3m

EVERY THING in the BOOK and STATIONERY line for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

Legal.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 7th day of September next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

1. The account of John Keagy, one of the Executors of the last will, &c., of Abraham Keagy, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased.
2. The third supplemental account of Job Mann, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Abm. Kerns, late of the Borough and county of Bedford, deceased.
3. The account of John Griffith, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Matthias Otto, late of St. Clair township, deceased.
4. The account of Abia M. Akers, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Jeremiah Akers, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, dec'd.
5. The account of James Householder, administrator of George Riley, late of East Providence twp., Bedford county, deceased.
6. The account of Daniel Walter, Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel Sill, late of St. Clair twp., Bedford co., deceased.
7. The account of Wm. S. Beegle, guardian of Mary M. Harclerode, minor child of Lavina A. R. Harclerode, dec'd.
8. The account of Wm S. Beegle, guardian of Susan Harclerode, minor daughter of Lavina A. R. Harclerod, dec'd.
9. The administration account of Abm. B. Bunn, Esq., Executor of the last Will, &c., of Ann Catharine Danaker, late of Schellsburg Borough, deceased.
10. The account of John Z. Kockendarfer and Jacob Z. Kockendarfer, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of John B. Kockendarfer, late of South Woodberry township, in the county of Bedford, deceased.
11. The account of John P. Reed, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Margaretta T. Schell, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd.
12. The account of Horatio J. Means, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Jeremiah Morris, late of Monroe tp., Bedford co., deceased.
13. The account of Jacob Potts, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Jonathan Potts, late of Southampton tp., Bedford county, deceased.
14. The final account of William Berkhimer, Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Riddle, late of Union, tp., Bedford co., dec'd.

The administration account of John S. Hetrick, one of the Executors of the last will &c. of Abraham Keagy, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

9aug O. E. SHANNON, Reg'r.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Fieri Facias and Vend. Exponas to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 4th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described real estate to wit.

One tract of land containing 113 acres more or less, 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a one story and a half log house, double log barn and plank wash house thereon erected, with an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of Abraham Eversole, Eliza Miller, Benjamin Yoter and Abram Rice, situate in South Woodberry tp., Bedford co., and taken in execution as the property of Henry S. Earnest.

Also, One tract of land containing 3 acres more or less, all cleared and under fence, with a two story log house weather-boarded, frame bank barn thereon erected, with a good apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of Jacob Ritter, Daniel Tetwiler: Also one tract of land containing 39 acres, more or less, 25 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of Jacob Ritter, Daniel Tetwiler, Christian L. Hoffman and Martha K. Duncan's heirs; situate in Middle Woodberry tp., Bedford co., and taken in execution as the property of John B. Furry.

Also, one lot of ground fronting on Maine street 82½ feet and running back to an alley 182½ feet, with a two story log house weather-boarded, with one and a half story rough cast kitchen attached, and frame stable thereon erected. Adjoining lots of G. W. Shearer on the North, an alley on the East, Benjamin Kegg on the South; situate in Rainsburg borough, and taken in Execution as the property of A. J. Pennell.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Pa., Aug. 9.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

[L. S.] At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 18th day of May, 1869, before the Judges of said Court, On motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of John Reilly, late of Juniata township, deceased, to wit: John Reily, residing in Juniata township, Bedford county, Pa., William Reilly residing in ——— county, Iowa, near Iowa City, and Hester Ann, intermarried with Joseph Mullen, residing in Napier township, Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford in and for said County, on the 1st Monday, 6th day of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of John Reilly, deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, and to the Sheriff of said county for that purpose directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the day and year aforesaid.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

Attest: ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff. 13aug

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

[L. S.] At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1869, before the Judges of the said Court, On motion of attorney Spang, the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of George Deitrick, late of Harrison township, deceased, to wit: William Deitrick and George Deitrick, residing in Lancaster City, Penn'a., Rebecca Deitrick, residing in the same place, Martha Deitrick, intermarried with ——— Bolden, issue two children, residing at Buffalo Mills, Bedford county, Israel Deitrick, residing in California, David Deitrick, residing in Morgan County, Ohio, Washington Deitrick, residing in St. Thomas, Franklin co., Pa., and Solomon Deitrick, residing at Buffalo Mills, Bedford county Pa., to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the 1st Monday of September next, being the 6th day, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said George Deitrick, deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the said Court of Bedford co., and to the Sheriff of said county for that purpose directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold. By order of the Court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the day and year aforesaid.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting: KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and G. W. GUMP and WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your

Farm, Garden & Household.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

MULES OR HORSES.

No sensible farmer will deny that mules have some few advantages over horses. Then why not use mules instead of horses? When will they make the change? I answer when they prefer utility, interest and a just taste to a diseased fancy. I know many farmers who would be ashamed to be caught riding in a carriage behind a pair of mules; and why? Is it because a mule has longer ears or smaller feet than a horse? I think it proceeds from a species of false pride. For although I admit that a good horse looks better than nine-tenths of the mules we see, yet I deny that a bad horse looks better than a good mule. And why is it that our horses look so much better than most of our mules? The rerson is this—our farmers have a false notion that it is not necessary that a mule should be kept clean, therefore they always look rough and dirty. My belief is that if a mule has the same attention in every respect that is usually bestowed on a horse, he will look as well and in fact will out-look and out-work most horses of any breed.

But there are several other items beside appearance to be taken into consideration.

From the report of an agricultural committee in South-Carolina, in the year 1824, I quote the following: "The annual expense of keeping a horse is equal to his value. A horse at four years old will not bring much more than his cost. Two mules can be raised at a less expense than one horse.(?) The mule is fit for labor earlier, and if of sufficient size will perform as much labor as a horse; and if attended to when first put to work, his gait and his habits may be formed to suit his owner."

I am convinced that a pair of mules may be kept in good condition, and do all the work usually required of a pair of horses on a farm, on three-fourths the hay and one-half the grain that would usually be fed to a pair of horses doing the same work.

The expense of shoeing a mule the year round is not more than one-third that of the horse; his hoofs being harder and more horny and so slow of growth, that the shoes require no removal, but hold till worn out; and the wear, from the lightness of the animal, is much less.

They are always found to be true pullers and quicker travelers with a load than horses; they are more steady in their draught than horses, and are less likely to waste their strength, and therefore are more suitable to work before oxen. In hoe-harrowing, his feet being smaller and following each other more nearly in a line, he is not so likely to tread on the corn.

The longevity of the mule is proverbial. Pliny mentions one eighty years old; De Rus saw two in England which were seventy years old. Therefore the owner of the mule may reasonable look for the continuance of his mule capital for thirty years, while at the end of fifteen years the owner of the horse must look to his crops or his bank for renewing his. A correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot* asserts that "Col. John E. Howard had a pair of mules that worked thirty years, after which they were sold to a carter in the city, and performed a hard service for several years longer."

After so much said about mules, it will be deemed folly, by some, to ask the question, what is a mule? The answer will, nine times out of ten, be, "a hybrid between the horse and the ass." Yet this is not exactly correct, for a hybrid between the horse and ass will produce two distinct races of animals, as different from one another as a horse is different from a mule. One of these, the offspring of the male horse or stallion and the female ass, is the hinny, (from the Latin *hinnus*, the derivative of the word *hinnire*, to neigh.) This animal is characteristic of the horse, which he closely resembles in many qualities; but he also inherits the hardy constitution and activity of his mother, the ass. One distinguishing feature of the hinny is that he neighs like a horse, and his ears are smaller and his feet larger than the mule proper. In every respect he partakes more of the character of the horse than the ass. The second hybrid between the male ass or jack, and the female horse or mare, is the mule, (from the Latin *hemionus*, or half-ass.) This hybrid takes after his sire, as in the case of the former hybrid. I have never had any experience with the hinny, but have heard it said they were preferable to the mule for pleasure traveling, but not for heavy draught. Can any of the many readers of the *Telegraph* give us light upon this subject? I should be glad to have it.

My belief is, that if a pair of mule colts were taken at weaning and brought up similar in every way to a pair of horses, they (the mules) would be much preferable for common farm work, and quite as good for road traveling. But we often see farmers keeping six or eight horses; why not change them for as many mules? Or if too proud to ride behind a pair of mules, why not exchange six of the eight for as many mules? Why cannot our farmers raise mules more than they do?

But if we are to take the opinion of De Denyon the celebrated French physiologist, as a guide, we must be careful what mares we use for one thing. No amount of blood on the part of the dam will improve the mule; for whether the mare be common dunghill breed, or as thorough-bred as Spiletta, the mother of Eclipse, the offspring is still a mule of the same ass type. De Denyon tells us that a mare which has once borne a hybrid becomes herself a hybrid, and can never bear a perfect animal of her own race afterward. Imagine our faces then if we stint such mares as Gray Eagle, Wagner, Lilly Dale or Sallie Grey, to common jacks, and afterward breed them to a Revenue, a Lexington, a Monarch, or a Sweeper, and find the progeny on its appearance to be a longeared mule with a stripe along its back and a bar across its shoulders! Have any of the readers of the *Telegraph*, or can the Editor give us any *reliable* data on this point? De Denyon's comes from too far off. After all, the greatest part of our valuable knowledge comes from the experience of others. This is at least the case with me. AMOS W. BIGGS.

Lancaster County, Pa., July 8, 1869.

LATE SOWING.

Wheat that is sown late generally results in total or partial failure. It may be safely said that four out of five crops sown in October, in this section, fail to produce paying results. The chances are heavily against such crops. The attempt to force them forward with fertilizers and manures has resulted only in producing a luxuriant growth but failed to hasten the ripening process. The best effect of manure on late crops was obtained when the manure had been applied the year before the wheat was sown. This, with well drained land, a rolling surface and a Southern exposure, will ripen wheat six or eight days earlier than when sown on a level soil without drainage and favorable exposure.

Our experience is general that when wheat is sown in good season, even when the soil is not rich and the cultivation indifferent, the crop is fair if the season be favorable. A few years ago, when the fly attacked the wheat in the fall, late sowing was adopted. The result was a greater loss than when damaged by the fly. The wheat ripened late and was attacked both by rust and the wheat weevil. Wheat should be sown in September, and never later than the 10 of October. Otherwise the wheat midge, and the rust which comes with hot sultry weather, will be sure to destroy it. Select healthy, early varieties of seed, drain and cultivate well, sow early, and the chances for a good crop are greatly increased.—*Farm Journal.*

Humorous.

Skylights—The sun, moon and stars.

The end of everything—The letter G.

Required—the width of a broad hint.

The fee common to everybody—Coffee.

A gate always open to sailors—Navi-gate.

The hardships of the ocean—The iron clads.

Motto for boarding-houses—No piece repeated.

Dangerous associates—Those who are "dressed to *kill*."

An omnibus horse has about an equal experience of wheel and wo.

The best adhesive label you can put on luggage is to stick to it yourself.

Salads, like the heads of ladies, need a good deal of dressing to go down well.

Beautiful extract—A handsome young lady just helped out of a mudhole.

When does the rain become too familiar with a lady? When it begins to pat her (patter) on her back.

"Tom, I hear you are broke?" "Yes," said Tom, with a sigh, "and so broke that if steamboats were selling at a cent a piece, I couldn't buy a plank!"

"The attempt," says an exchange, "to start an asylum for useless young men has failed, as no building could be constructed large enough."

An old bachelor, seeing the words "Families supplied" over the door of a shop, stepped in and said he would take a wife and two children.

A couple in Chicago met for the first time on Friday last, courted Saturday, were "engaged" on Sunday, and married on Monday. When will they be divorced?

"Prisoner, you have heard the complaint for habitual drunkenness; what have you to say in your defence?" "Nothing, please your honor, but habitual thirst."

"My son," said an anxious father, why do you chew that nasty tobacco?" The boy, declining to consider the question in the spirit in which it was asked, replied: "To get the juice."

"Mammy," said a precocious little boy, who, against his will, was made to rock the cradle of his baby brother, "if the Lord has any more babies to give away, don't you take 'em!"

A wedding took place near Dry Grove, Miss., a few days since, in which the bride had scarcely reached her tenth year, the groom being over six feet high and thirty-eight years of age.

A West Point correspondent says: "A cadet confidentially informs us that 'none of us think anything of being engaged to four or five girls at the same time. That's the fun, you know.' The wretch!"

A young man in St. Joseph, Mo., has commenced a suit against a young lady for obtaining goods under false pretences. The articles in question were presents made during an engagement now broken off.

A country clergyman says he has married but one couple in a year, and that they paid him nothing, stayed to dinner as it was a rainy day, and then borrowed his unbrella when they left, which he has never seen since.

We got badly "taken in" at the Girard House, the other day. Walking in one of the halls, we saw a splendid-looking fellow coming toward us but on drawing nearer, we found ourselves before an immense mirror.

Lean Porkers.—The farmer whose pigs were so lean that if took two of them to make a shadow, has been beaten by another, who had several so thin that they would crawl out through the cracks in their pen. He finally stopped that fun by tying knots in their tails.

More people are used up by doing nothing than hard work. The most difficult task that ever fell to the lot of man is to kill time. It most always ends in killing its subjects, a sort of two edged sword, it goes back on its possessor.

On some railroads it is customary to have a locksn the stove to prevent the passengers from meddling with the fire. A conductor being asked why they locked the stove, replied, that "it was to prevent the fire from going out."

An artist invited a friend to criticise a portrait he had painted of Mr. Smith, who was given to drink. Putting his hand toward it, the artist exclaimed: "Don't touch it; it is not dry!" "Then said he, "It cannot be like my friend Smith."

The late Rev. Daniel Isaac was both a great wag and a great smoker. "Ho! there you are," cried a lady, who surprised him one day with a pipe in his mouth, "at your idol again." "Yes, madam," he coolly replied, "burning it."

A handsome young bride was observed to be in deep reflection on her wedding day. One of her bridesmaids asked her the sublect of her meditation. "I was thinking," she replied, "which of my old beaux I should marry if I should become a widow."

A bear attacked a Texan farmer's cabin one night, when the farmer got into the loft, leaving his wife and children to take care of themselves. The wife seized the poker and aimed a heavy blow at bruin. "Give it to him, Nancy!" exclaimed the valiant husband. After bruin was dead, he came down from the loft, and said: "Nancy, my dear, aint we brave?"

Rough on the Doctor.—A village doctor went out to visit a patient in a neighboring hamlet, and took with him his gun, that he might wing any game he encountered on crossing the field. A farmer meeting him on the way, asked him whither he was going?

"To see a patient," was the answer.

"What, then," said the farmer, "do you really fear to miss him in the ordinary way, that you take your gun with you to make sure of him?"

A physician having finished the amputation of the leg of one of his patients, a near relative of the latter called him aside, and said, anxiously, to him: "Doctor, do you think your patient will recover?" "Recover! there has never been the least shadow of hope for him." "Then what was the use of making him suffer?" "Why, my dear fellow you astonish me! Could you say brutally to a sick man, 'you are dying?' He must be amused a little."

Didn't Know.—One day at Lake George, a party of gentlemen strolling among the beautiful islands of the lake with rather bad luck, espied a little fellow with a red shirt and an old straw hat on dangling a line over the side of the boat. "Hello, boy," said one of them, "what are you doing?"

"Fishin'," came the answer.

"Well, of course," said the gentleman, "but what do you catch?"

Here the boy became indignant at so much questioning and replied:

"Fish, you fool; what do you s'pose."

Two Irishmen stopping at the Island House, Toledo, lit their gas, and, with windows open, sat down to enjoy a chat. The hungriest of Toledo mosquitoes soon flocked in and drove them desperate. The clerk, who was summoned to devise some defence against them, told them to close the windows and put out the gas. They acted on the suggestion and placed themselves between the sheets. Just as they began to doze, a lightening bug, which had strayed into the room, caught the eye of one of the travelers. He roused his companion with a punch, "Jamie, Jamie, it's no use! Here's one of the craturs searchin' for us wid a lantern!"

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and, all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditon, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very *good* tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Medicinal.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure.

A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

Bedford, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

Bedford, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.

Yours &c, A. F. MILLER.

Bedford, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

Bedford, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it.

JOHN HARRIS.

Bedford, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

Bedford, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.

JACOB BOWSER.

Bedford, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.

JOHN KEEFE.

Bedford, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.

AUGUSTUS GARVER.

Bedford, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

This excellent PAIN CURE is prepared only by W. W. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa., to whom all orders for the medicine should be addressed.

4june'69:1y

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A LAXATIVE MEDICINE.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have used it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion*, *Listlessness*, *Languor* and *Loss of Appetite*, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache*, *Sick Headache*, *Jaundice* or *Green Sickness*, *Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers*, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœa*, but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism*, *Gout*, *Gravel*, *Palpitation of the Heart*, *Pain in the Side*, *Back and Loins*, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

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